

10A15

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Requester's Full Name: Michael Cleveland Examiner #: 76884 Date: 7/11/02  
Art Unit: 1762 Phone Number 308-2331 Serial Number: 091701534  
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: CP3-10A15 Results Format Preferred (circle) PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Method for forming a silicon film and ink composition, for ink jet  
Inventors (please provide full names): Shunichi Seki, Tatsuya Shimoda, Satoru Miyashita,  
Masahiro Furusawa, Ichio Yudasaka, Yasuo Matsuki, Yasumasa Takeuchi  
Earliest Priority Filing Date: 3/29/2000

\*For Sequence Searches Only\* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

Primarily, I'm looking for the compound of claim 15:  
$$Si_a X_b Y_c \quad (X \text{ is H, F, Cl, Br, or I}) \quad (Y \text{ is B or P})$$

The spec. included examples (compounds 6-27, attached).

The compounds may be called borasilanes, polyborasilanes, silaboranes, or polysilaboranes, or modified silanes. (I've found these terms, but no specific formulas for them.) They call Compound 11 1-borahexaprismane and another 1-boracyclopentasilane. I was unable to find either term.

Secondarily, I'm trying to find those compounds as a liquid (such as could be deposited as a coating film, preferably by ink jet).

Thirdly, I'm looking for them as used to produce a boron-doped (p-type) silicon film or phosphorus-doped (n-type) silicon film. I'd be interested in seeing if they're used to make glass such as borosilicate, borophosphosilicate (BPSG) or phosphosilicate glass.

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Online Time: <u>41</u>	Other _____	Other (specify) _____

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<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf>

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Jul 2002 (20020705/ED)

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=> D QUE  
L3 48753 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON (SI(L)(H OR F OR CL OR BR OR I)(L)(B  
OR P))/ELS  
L4 8214 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON L3 AND 3-60/SI  
L5 402 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON L4 NOT 1-300/C  
L6 149 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON L5 NOT (1-10/O OR 1-10/N)  
L11 101 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON L6 NOT 11-40/O  
L12 74 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L11

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*desired  
compounds*

L13	2	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L12 AND (INKJET? OR INK(W)JET)
L14	5	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L11(L)FILM#
L15	3	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L11 AND COATING?/SC,SX,AB,BI
L16	2	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L11 AND INK#
L17	7	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	(L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16)
L18	1	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L12 AND GLASS?
L21	21	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L12(L) (PREP OR IMF OR SPN OR TEM OR PROC OR PEP)/RL
L22	23	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L17 OR L18 OR L21
L23	1	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L12 AND REPROG?/SC,SX
L24	<u>23</u>	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	L22 OR L23

=&gt; D L24 ALL 1-23 HITSTR

L24 ANSWER 1 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 2001:795497 HCAPLUS  
 DN 136:85935  
 TI Theoretical Studies on A3H3+ (A = C, Si, Ge) as .pi. Ligands in  
 Organometallic Chemistry  
 AU Srinivas, Gantasala N.; Yu, Liwen; Schwartz, M.  
 CS Department of Chemistry, University of North Texas, Denton, TX, 76203, USA  
 SO Organometallics (2001), 20(24), 5200-5204  
 CODEN: ORGND7; ISSN: 0276-7333  
 PB American Chemical Society  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 29-13 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 22  
 AB .eta.3 .pi. Complexes of A3H3+ (A = C, Si, Ge) with the organometallic  
 fragments Co(CO)3, Rh(CO)3, Ir(CO)3, Ni(CO)3, Co(PH3)3, and Ni(PH3)3 have  
 been studied at the B3LYP and B3P86 levels using the 6-31G(d) basis on  
 ligands and SBKJC-21G relativistic effective core potential and their  
 assocd. basis sets on metals. All the .pi. complexes are min. In Si and  
 Ge complexes there is a ligand to metal charge transfer, making Si3H3 and  
 Ge3H3 cationic ligands, whereas in C complexes there is a small charge  
 transfer from metal to ligand, making C3H3 ligands anionic. These  
 remarkable differences in electronic structure between carbon and its  
 heavier analogs are explained using MOs and natural charges. All the .pi.  
 complexes for Si and Ge are considered viable targets for synthetic  
 pursuit.  
 ST silyl germyl cyclopropyl pi complex cobalt carbonyl phosphine B3LYP;  
 nickel carbonyl phosphine silyl germyl cyclopropyl pi complex B3LYP;  
 iridium carbonyl silyl germyl cyclopropyl pi complex B3LYP; rhodium  
 carbonyl silyl germyl cyclopropyl pi complex B3LYP; electronic structure  
 transition metal silyl germyl cyclopropyl pi complex; effective core  
 potential silyl germyl cyclopropyl pi complex  
 IT Density functional theory  
 (B3LYP; theor. studies on silyl germyl cyclopropyl as pi ligands in  
 organometallic chem.)  
 IT Potential energy  
 (effective, effective-core; theor. studies on silyl germyl cyclopropyl  
 as pi ligands in organometallic chem.)  
 IT Molecular structure  
 (optimized; theor. studies on silyl germyl cyclopropyl as pi ligands in  
 organometallic chem.)  
 IT Charge transfer interaction  
 Electron density  
 Electronic structure  
 Total energy

Transition state structure

(theor. studies on silyl germyl cyclopropyl as pi ligands in organometallic chem.)

IT 86330-73-6 148920-75-6 385838-25-5 385838-26-6 385838-27-7  
 385838-28-8 385838-29-9 385838-30-2 385838-31-3 385838-32-4  
 385838-33-5 385838-35-7 385838-36-8 385838-37-9 385838-38-0  
 385838-39-1 385838-41-5 385838-42-6

RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process)

(theor. studies on silyl germyl cyclopropyl as pi ligands in organometallic chem.)

RE.CNT 64 THERE ARE 64 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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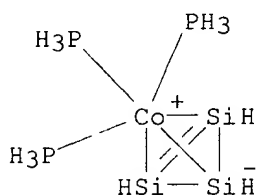
IT 385838-38-0 385838-41-5

RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process)

(theor. studies on silyl germyl cyclopropyl as pi ligands in organometallic chem.)

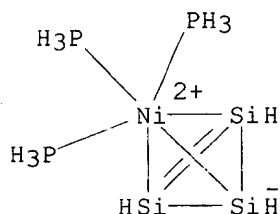
RN 385838-38-0 HCAPLUS

CN Cobalt, (.eta.3-2-cyclotrisilen-1-yl)tris(phosphine)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 385838-41-5 HCAPLUS

CN Nickel(1+), (.eta.3-2-cyclotrisilen-1-yl)tris(phosphine)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 2 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2001:745795 HCAPLUS

DN 135:296943

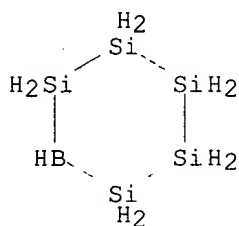
TI Formation of patterned silicon films from organic silicon compound liquids

IN Furusawa, Masahiro; Ishida, Katataka

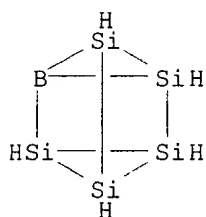
PA Seiko Epson Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 IC ICM H01L021-208  
 ICS C01B033-02; G03F007-075; H01L029-786; H01L021-336  
 CC 76-2 (Electric Phenomena)  
 FAN.CNT 1

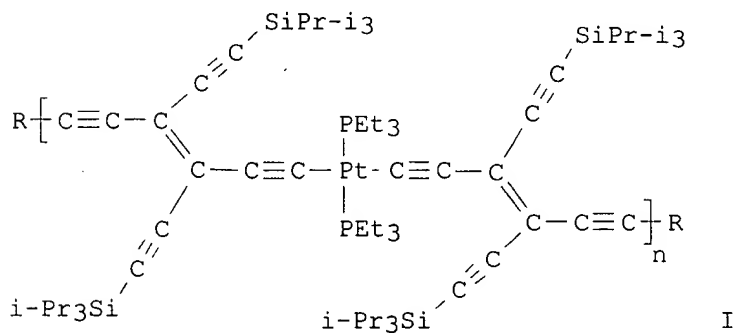
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2001284274	A2	20011012	JP 2000-98154	20000331
AB	The process involves (i) forming patterns of lyophilic parts and lyophobic parts by using org. films on substrate surfaces, (ii) applying org. Si compd.-contg. liqs. on the lyophilic parts selectively, and (iii) converting the films of the liqs. to Si films by thermal and/or light treatment. The org. films may be self-assembled films. The lyophobic parts may be fluoroalkyl group-contg. self-assembled films. The org. Si compds. may be silanes contg. cyclics shown as $\text{Si}n\text{X}m$ ( $X = \text{H}$ and/or halogen; $n \geq 3$ ; $m = n, 2n - 2, 2n, 2n + 2$ ) or modified silanes shown as $\text{Si}a\text{X}b\text{Y}c$ ( $X = \text{H}$ and/or halogen; $Y = \text{B}, \text{P}$ ; $a \geq 3$ ; $1 \leq b \leq a$ , $a \leq c \leq 2a + b + 2$ ). The application in (ii) may be run by using <b>ink-jet</b> app. Fine Si film patterns with high precision can be thus obtained by this simple method.				
ST	silane liq application patterning silicon film; <b>ink jet</b> silane application patterning silicon; fluoroalkyl silicon self assembled film patterning; cycloalkyl silane liq application patterning				
IT	<b>Ink-jet</b> printing Semiconductor films (formation of patterned Si films from org. Si compd. liqs. by <b>ink-jet</b> )				
IT	289-22-5, Cyclopentasilane 101753-14-4 299207-51-5, Pentasilaboracyclohexane 301205-91-4 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (formation of patterned Si films from org. Si compd. liqs. by <b>ink-jet</b> )				
IT	7440-21-3P, Silicon, uses RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (polycryst.; formation of patterned Si films from org. Si compd. liqs. by <b>ink-jet</b> )				
IT	51851-37-7 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (self-assembled films, patterned; formation of patterned Si films from org. Si compd. liqs. by <b>ink-jet</b> on)				
IT	299207-51-5, Pentasilaboracyclohexane 301205-91-4 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (formation of patterned Si films from org. Si compd. liqs. by <b>ink-jet</b> )				
RN	299207-51-5 HCAPLUS				
CN	Pentasilaboracyclohexane (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



RN 301205-91-4 HCAPLUS  
 CN Pentasilaboratetetracyclo[2.2.0.0.2,6.0.3,5]hexane (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 3 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 2001:240433 HCAPLUS  
 DN 135:19763  
 TI Pt-tetraethynylethene molecular scaffolding: synthesis and  
 characterization of a novel class of organometallic molecular rods  
 AU Siemsen, Peter; Gubler, Ulrich; Bosshard, Christian; Gunter, Peter;  
 Diederich, Francois  
 CS Laboratorium fur Organische Chemie, ETH-Zentrum, Zurich, 8092, Switz.  
 SO Chemistry--A European Journal (2001), 7(6), 1333-1341  
 CODEN: CEUJED; ISSN: 0947-6539  
 PB Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 29-13 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 22, 35, 73  
 GI



AB The series of monodisperse Pt-bridged TEE oligomers I (R = C.tplbond.CPh;

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n = 1-6) was prepd. by oxidative Glaser - Hay oligomerization of monomer 7 under endcapping conditions. These novel mol. rods extend in length from 3.3 nm to 12.1 nm. Their isolation was achieved by high performance gel permeation chromatog. (GPC), and their purifn. was best monitored by anal. GPC in combination with matrix-assisted laser-desorption-ionization mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS). The mass spectra of each oligomer revealed the mol. ion or its sodium complex as parent ion together with a clean, highly characteristic fragmentation pattern. Delayed addn. of the end-capping reagent PhCCH to the oligomerization mixt. afforded polymer I (R = H; n = 1) with an av. of .apprxeq.32 repeat units and a remarkably narrow mol. wt. distribution ( $M_w/M_n = 1.06$ ), which is indicative of a living polymn. process. UV/Vis spectral data as well as measurements of the second hyperpolarizability .gamma. by third harmonic generation (THG) revealed a nearly complete lack of .pi.-electron delocalization along the oligomeric backbone. The Pt atoms act as true insulating centers, and the Pt-C(sp) bonds hardly possess any .pi. character. The synthesis of the mol. rods I provides another demonstration of the power of oxidative acetylenic homocouplings for the prepn. of unusual nanoarchitecture.

ST platinum tetraethynylethene oligomer prepn mol wire NLO; oxidative Glaser Hay oligomerization platinum tetraethynylethene complex

IT Polymers, preparation  
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (conjugated; prepn. and nonlinear optical properties of)

IT Conjugation (bond)  
 (in platinum tetraethynylethene monomers and oligomers)

IT High-performance gel-permeation chromatography  
 Nonlinear optical properties  
 Optical hyperpolarizability  
 Third-harmonic generation  
 (of platinum tetraethynylethene oligomers)

IT Coupling reaction  
 Polymerization  
 (oxidative Glaser-Hay polymn.; of platinum tetraethynylethene monomers)

IT Laser ionization mass spectrometry  
 (photodesorption, matrix-assisted; of platinum tetraethynylethene oligomers)

IT Laser desorption mass spectrometry  
 (photoionization, matrix-assisted; of platinum tetraethynylethene oligomers)

IT Oligomers  
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (prepn. and nonlinear optical properties of)

IT 155063-39-1  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (Hagihara coupling of)

IT 13965-02-1  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (Hagihara coupling of trans tetraethynylethene)

IT 177500-66-2  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (Hagihara coupling of, to form corresponding platinum bis(acetylide) complex)

IT 536-74-3, Phenylacetylene  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (NO NUM 3,4; coupling reaction with platinum tetraethynylethene monomers)

IT 342885-85-2P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (failed reaction; prepn. and attempted oligomerization of)



IT 342885-88-5P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (prepn. and desilylation of)

IT 342885-89-6DP, terminated by phenylacetylene 342885-90-9P 342885-91-0P  
 342885-92-1P 343338-77-2P **343339-09-3P 343339-70-8P**  
 RL: PRP (Properties); **SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP**  
**(Preparation)**  
 (prepn. and nonlinear optical properties of)

IT 342885-86-3P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (prepn. and oxidative Glaser-Hay oligomerization of)

RE.CNT 76 THERE ARE 76 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
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 1987, V1, P23 HCAPLUS
- IT 343339-09-3P 343339-70-8P  
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP  
 (Preparation)  
 (prepn. and nonlinear optical properties of)
- RN 343339-09-3 HCAPLUS  
 CN Platinum, bis[(3Z)-8-phenyl-3,4-bis[[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]ethynyl]-3-octene-1,5,7-triynyl]tetrakis[.mu.-[(3Z,9Z)-3,4,9,10-tetrakis[[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]ethynyl]-3,9-dodecadiene-1,5,7,11-tetrayne-1,12-diyl]]decakis(triethylphosphine)penta-, stereoisomer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
- \*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*
- RN 343339-70-8 HCAPLUS  
 CN Platinum, bis[(3Z)-8-phenyl-3,4-bis[[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]ethynyl]-3-octene-1,5,7-triynyl]pentakis[.mu.-[(3Z,9Z)-3,4,9,10-tetrakis[[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]ethynyl]-3,9-dodecadiene-1,5,7,11-tetraene-1,12-diyl]]dodecakis(triethylphosphine)hexa-, stereoisomer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
- \*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*
- L24 ANSWER 4 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 2000:752418 HCAPLUS  
 DN 134:80121  
 TI New Metallo dendrimers Containing an Octakis(diphenylphosphino)-Functionalized Silsesquioxane Core and Ruthenium(II)-Based Chromophores  
 AU Murfee, Hunter J.; Thoms, Travis P. S.; Greaves, John; Hong, Bo

CS Department of Chemistry, University of California, Irvine, CA, 92697-2025,  
USA

SO Inorganic Chemistry (2000), 39(23), 5209-5217  
CODEN: INOCAJ; ISSN: 0020-1669

PB American Chemical Society

DT Journal

LA English

CC 78-7 (Inorganic Chemicals and Reactions)  
Section cross-reference(s): 72, 73

AB A new class of surface-modified dendrimers was prepd. by reactions of 8 equiv of the terpyridine-functionalized polyether monodendrons with a polyhedral oligomeric silsesquioxane (POSS) core. Subsequent reactions of these spherically shaped org. dendrimers with Ru(II)-based precursors afford photo- and redox-active metallodendrimers. These new dendrimers were characterized using a combination of mass spectral anal. (MALDI-TOF/MS, ESI/MS, and FAB/MS), NMR (1H, 13C, 29Si, and 31P{1H} NMR); photophys. analyses (electronic absorption, emission, excited-state lifetime, and quantum yield) and electrochem. measurement (cyclic voltammetry). Specifically, 31P{1H} NMR was used to monitor the completion of reactions and the purity of dendrimers and metallodendrimers. These new metallodendrimers exhibit large extinction coeffs. that coincide with the no. of peripheral Ru(II)-based chromophores. With the use of (-CH2-C6H4-tpy)RuII(bpy)2 type of chromophores, all metallodendrimers are found emissive at room temp., with lifetimes at 605-890 ns. Photophys. data also indicate similar steady-state emission maxima and single-exponential decay kinetics for all metallodendrimers, and the obsd. overall quantum yields of the G1, G2, and G3 metallodendrimers are 14, 20, and 7 times higher than that of the monomeric model complex (CH3-C6H4-tpy)Ru(bpy)2(PF6)2. Electrochem. studies reveal surface-confined species, in addn. to the ligand-centered and metal-centered redox processes.

ST metallodendrimer silsesquioxane core ruthenium terpyridine phosphonioalkyl functionalized polyether prepn; photophys metallodendrimer silsesquioxane core ruthenium terpyridine phosphonioalkyl functionalized polyether; electrochem redox metallodendrimer silsesquioxane core ruthenium terpyridine phosphonioalkyl polyether

IT Polyethers, preparation  
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)  
(dendrimers, ruthenium complexes; prepn., photophys. and electrochem. properties of metallodendrimers contg. octakis(diphenylphosphino)-functionalized silsesquioxane core and ruthenium(II)-based chromophores)

IT Redox reaction  
(electrochem.; of metallodendrimers contg. octakis(diphenylphosphino)-functionalized silsesquioxane core and ruthenium(II)-based chromophores)

IT Absorptivity  
(enhanced extinction coeffs. of metallodendrimers contg. octakis(diphenylphosphino)-functionalized silsesquioxane core and ruthenium(II)-based chromophores)

IT Excited state  
(lifetime; photophys. properties of metallodendrimers contg. octakis(diphenylphosphino)-functionalized silsesquioxane core and ruthenium(II)-based chromophores)

IT Luminescence  
Redox potential  
(of metallodendrimers contg. octakis(diphenylphosphino)-functionalized silsesquioxane core and ruthenium(II)-based chromophores)

IT Dendritic polymers

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)  
(polyethers, ruthenium complexes; prepn., photophys. and electrochem. properties of metallodendrimers contg. octakis(diphenylphosphino)-functionalized silsesquioxane core and ruthenium(II)-based chromophores)

IT Dendritic polymers

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)  
(starburst; prepn., photophys. and electrochem. properties of metallodendrimers contg. octakis(diphenylphosphino)-functionalized silsesquioxane core and ruthenium(II)-based chromophores)

IT 15746-57-3, Bis(2,2'-bipyridine)dichlororuthenium 29654-55-5,  
3,5-Dihydroxybenzyl alcohol 89972-78-1 200200-88-0

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(for prepn. of metallodendrimers contg. octakis(diphenylphosphino)-functionalized silsesquioxane core and ruthenium(II)-based chromophores)

IT 200200-86-8P 200200-87-9P 200200-89-1P 225114-66-9P 314285-73-9P  
315202-23-4P 315202-35-8P

RL: RCT (Reactant); **SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)**  
(for prepn. of metallodendrimers contg. octakis(diphenylphosphino)-functionalized silsesquioxane core and ruthenium(II)-based chromophores)

IT 89972-77-0

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(metalation with ruthenium(II) bipyridine complex)

IT 269411-30-5P 315202-54-1P 315202-62-1P 315202-73-4P

RL: PRP (Properties); **SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)**  
(prepn., photophys. and electrochem. properties of)

RE.CNT 58 THERE ARE 58 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
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IT 315202-35-8P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP  
(Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(for prepn. of metallodendrimers contg. octakis(diphenylphosphino)-  
functionalized silsesquioxane core and ruthenium(II)-based  
chromophores)

RN 315202-35-8 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonium, (pentacyclo[9.5.1.13,9.15,15.17,13]octasiloxane-  
1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15-octaylocta-2,1-ethanediyl)octakis[[[3,5-bis[[3,5-bis[(4-  
[2,2':6',2''-terpyridin]-4'-ylphenyl)methoxy]phenyl]methoxy]phenyl]methyl]  
diphenyl-, octabromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 315202-73-4P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP  
(Preparation)  
(prepn., photophys. and electrochem. properties of)

RN 315202-73-4 HCAPLUS

CN Ruthenium(72+), tetrahexacontakis(2,2'-bipyridine-  
.kappa.N1,.kappa.N1')[.mu.32-[(pentacyclo[9.5.1.13,9.15,15.17,13]octasilox  
ane-1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15-octaylocta-2,1-ethanediyl)octakis[[[3,5-bis[[3,5-  
bis[[4-([2,2':6',2''-terpyridin]-4'-yl-.kappa.N1,.kappa.N1')phenyl]methoxy  
]phenyl]methoxy]phenyl]methyl]diphenylphosphonium]]]dotriaconta-,  
octabromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

L24 ANSWER 5 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

KATHLEEN FULLER EIC 1700/LAW LIBRARY 308-4290

AN 2000:707413 HCAPLUS  
 DN 133:284155  
 TI Manufacture of solar cell containing semiconductor thin layers  
 IN Furusawa, Masahiro; Seki, Shunichi; Miyashita, Satoru; Shimoda, Tatsuya;  
 Yudasaka, Ichio; Matsuki, Yasuo; Takeuchi, Yasumasa  
 PA Seiko Epson Corporation, Japan; JSR Corporation  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 IC ICM H01L031-042  
 ICS H01L021-208  
 CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)  
 FAN.CNT 1

*applicants*

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000059044	A1	20001005	WO 2000-JP1989	20000329
W: CN, JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1085579	A1	20010321	EP 2000-912947	20000329
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
TW 447143	B	20010721	TW 2000-89105750	20000329
JP 1999-90313	A	19990330		
WO 2000-JP1989	W	20000329		

AB A solar cell has a structure comprising a pair of electrodes between which are interposed at least two thin layers of semiconductor contg. different types and/or concns. of impurity. A process of producing the thin semiconductor layers comprises applying a silicide-contg. liq. compn. to a substrate to form a **coating**, and converting the **coating** to a silicon layer by heat treatment and/or photochem. processing.

ST solar cell semiconductor thin layer manuf

IT Semiconductor films

Solar cells

(manuf. of solar cell contg. semiconductor thin layers)

IT 291-59-8, Cyclohexasilane **14700-24-4**,  
 Phosphatetrasilacyclopentane 15493-30-8 33729-86-1,  
~~Dicyclopentylsilane 68457-50-1~~, Phosphapentasilacyclohexane  
 101753-14-4 112160-57-3 300350-57-6

RL: RCT (Reactant); **TEM (Technical or engineered material use)**;

RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

(in manuf. of solar cell contg. semiconductor thin layers)

RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

- (1) Anon; JP 02-500397 A
- (2) Anon; GB 2215129 A
- (3) Anon; EP 325606 A
- (4) Anon; DE 3790981 A
- (5) Anon; KR 9601468 B
- (6) Canon Inc; JP 06-132552 A 1994
- (7) Mobil Solar Energy Corporation; WO 8900341 A 1989
- (8) Sharp Corporation; JP 10-321536 A 1998 HCAPLUS
- (9) Sharp Corporation; JP 2000-31066 A 2000
- (10) Showa Denko KK; JP 07-267621 A 1995 HCAPLUS
- (11) Toshiba Corporation; JP 09-237927 A 1997 HCAPLUS

IT **14700-24-4**, Phosphatetrasilacyclopentane **68457-50-1**,

Phosphapentasilacyclohexane **300350-57-6**

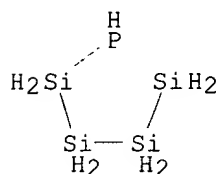
RL: RCT (Reactant); **TEM (Technical or engineered material use)**;

RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

(in manuf. of solar cell contg. semiconductor thin layers)

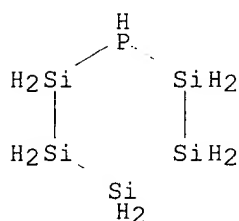
RN 14700-24-4 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphatetrasilacyclopentane (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



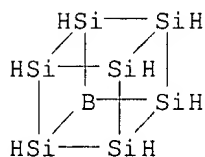
RN 68457-50-1 HCAPLUS

CN (Phosphapentasilacyclohexane (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 300350-57-6 HCAPLUS

CN Heptasilaborapentacyclo[4.2.0.0.2,5.0.3,8.0.4,7]octane (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 6 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2000:707397 HCAPLUS

DN 133:289885

TI Method for forming silicon film

IN Shimoda, Tatsuya; Miyashita, Satoru; Seki, Shunichi; Furusawa, Masahiro; Yudasaka, Ichio; Takeuchi, Yasumasa; Matsuki, Yasuo

PA Seiko Epson Corporation, Japan; JSR Corporation

SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM H01L021-208

ICS C01B033-02

CC 76-3 (Electric Phenomena)

Section cross-reference(s): 75

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000059015	A1	20001005	WO 2000-JP1988	20000329

W: CN, JP, KR, US

*applicants*

RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,  
PT, SE

EP 1085560 A1 20010321 EP 2000-912946 20000329

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
IE, FI

PRAI JP 1999-90312 A 19990330  
WO 2000-JP1988 W 20000329

AB A method for forming a Si film which comprises applying a soln. contg. a cyclic silane compd. free of C and/or a silane compd. modified with B or P on a substrate to form a film of a Si precursor, and then subjecting the film to a treatment by heat and/or light to convert the Si precursor to a semiconductive Si. The method can be used for providing a Si film having good properties as an electronic material with a low cost and with ease and simplicity, since it does not comprise a vacuum process which is involved in the CVD method and the like.

ST silicon semiconductor film **coating**

IT **Coating** process

Semiconductor films

Semiconductor materials

(method for forming silicon film by **coating**)

IT 7440-21-3, Silicon, processes

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(method for forming silicon film by **coating**)

IT 4493-26-9, Hexaprismane ~~14700-24-4~~, Phosphatetrasilacyclopentane  
101753-14-4 168294-11-9, 1,1'-Bicyclopentasilane 299207-49-1,  
1,1'-Bicyclohexasilane 299207-50-4 299207-51-5,  
Pentasilaboracyclohexane 299207-52-6

RL: **TEM (Technical or engineered material use)**; USES (Uses)

(method for forming silicon film by **coating**)

RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

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- (2) Sharp Corporation; JP 10-321536 A 1998 HCAPLUS
- (3) Sharp Corporation; JP 2000-12465 A 2000
- (4) Sharp Corporation; JP 2000-31066 A 2000
- (5) Sharp Corporation; JP 2000-7317 A 2000
- (6) Showa Denko KK; JP 05-144741 A 1993
- (7) Showa Denko KK; JP 06-191821 A 1994 HCAPLUS

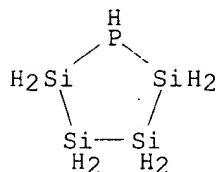
IT 14700-24-4, Phosphatetrasilacyclopentane 299207-50-4  
299207-51-5, Pentasilaboracyclohexane 299207-52-6

RL: **TEM (Technical or engineered material use)**; USES (Uses)

(method for forming silicon film by **coating**)

RN 14700-24-4 HCAPLUS

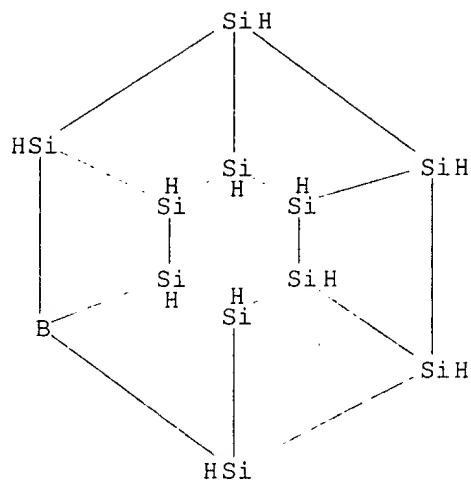
CN Phosphatetrasilacyclopentane (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



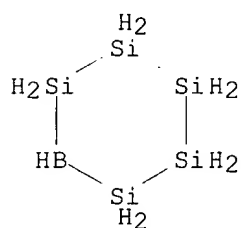
RN 299207-50-4 HCAPLUS

CN Undecasilaboraheptacyclo[6.4.0.02,7.03,6.04,11.05,10.09,12]dodecane (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)

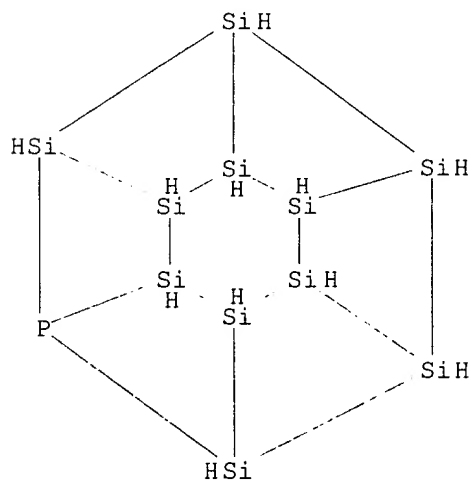




RN 299207-51-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Pentasilaboracyclohexane (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 299207-52-6 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphaundecasilaseptacyclo[6.4.0.0.2,7.0.3,6.0.4,11.0.5,10.0.9,12]dodecane  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 7 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 2000:707396 HCAPLUS

KATHLEEN FULLER EIC 1700/LAW LIBRARY 308-4290

DN 133:303586  
 TI Method for forming silicon film and **ink** composition for  
**ink jet**  
 IN Seki, Shunichi; Shimoda, Tatsuya; Miyashita, Satoru; Furusawa, Masahiro;  
 Yudasaka, Ichio; Matsuki, Yasuo; Takeuchi, Yasumasa  
 PA Seiko Epson Corporation, Japan; JSR Corporation  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 IC ICM H01L021-208  
 ICS C01B033-02  
 CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other  
**Reprographic** Processes)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 75

*application*

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000059014	A1	20001005	WO 2000-JP1987	20000329
	W: CN, JP, KR, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 1087428	A1	20010328	EP 2000-912945	20000329
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	TW 457554	B	20011001	TW 2000-89105850	20000329
PRAI	JP 1999-90311	A	19990330		
	WO 2000-JP1987	W	20000329		

AB A method for forming a Si film which comprises discharging an **ink** compn. selectively onto a predetd. region of a substrate using an **ink jet** head to form a pattern of a Si precursor, and then subjecting the pattern to a treatment by heat and/or light to convert the Si precursor to an amorphous Si film or a polycryst. Si film. The method can be used for providing a Si film pattern on a large area portion of a substrate with saving energy with a low cost.

ST silicon film **ink jet** printing

IT **Ink-jet** printing  
 (method for forming a silicon film and **ink** compn. for **ink jet**)

IT **Inks**  
 (printing; method for forming a silicon film and **ink** compn. for **ink jet**)

IT 7440-21-3, Silicon, processes  
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)  
 (method for forming a silicon film and **ink** compn. for **ink jet**)

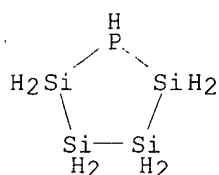
IT 289-22-5, Cyclopentasilane 14700-24-4,  
 Phosphatetrasilacyclopentane 42430-26-2,  
 Tetrasilaboracyclopentane 112160-57-3, Octasilacubane 301205-89-0  
 301205-91-4  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (method for forming a silicon film and **ink** compn. for **ink jet**)

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

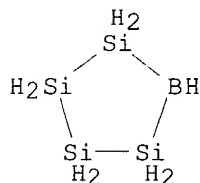
RE

- (1) Hitachi Ltd; JP 03-215941 A 1991
- (2) Sharp Corporation; JP 08-8179 A 1996 HCAPLUS
- (3) Sharp Corporation; JP 10-321536 A 1998 HCAPLUS
- (4) Sharp Corporation; JP 11-79727 A 1999 HCAPLUS
- (5) Showa Denko KK; JP 05-144741 A 1993

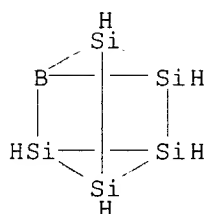
(6) Showa Denko KK; JP 06-191821 A 1994 HCAPLUS  
 IT 14700-24-4, Phosphatetrasilacyclopentane 42430-26-2,  
 Tetrasilaboracyclopentane 301205-91-4  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (method for forming a silicon film and ink compn.  
 for ink jet)  
 RN 14700-24-4 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphatetrasilacyclopentane (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 42430-26-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Tetrasilaboracyclopentane (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 301205-91-4 HCAPLUS  
 CN Pentasilaboratetracyclo[2.2.0.0.2,6.0.3,5]hexane (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 8 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 1999:702682 HCAPLUS  
 DN 132:72756  
 TI Soluble Iron/Gold Cluster Containing Carbosilane Dendrimers  
 AU Benito, Monica; Rossell, Oriol; Seco, Miquel; Segales, Gloria  
 CS Departament de Quimica Inorganica, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona,  
 E-08028, Spain  
 SO Organometallics (1999), 18(24), 5191-5193  
 CODEN: ORGND7; ISSN: 0276-7333  
 PB American Chemical Society  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 78-7 (Inorganic Chemicals and Reactions)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 29

AB The synthesis of sol. carbosilane dendrimers terminated with AuFe<sub>2</sub> and AuFe<sub>3</sub> carbonyl cluster units is reported. For example, Si(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SiMe(CH<sub>2</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub>AuCl)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub> reacts with [Fe<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>6</sub>(.mu.-CO)(.mu.-PPh<sub>2</sub>)]- and [Fe<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>11</sub>]<sub>2</sub>- to give the mixed-metal cluster dendrimers Si(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SiMe(CH<sub>2</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub>AuFe<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>6</sub>)(.mu.-CO)(.mu.-PPh<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub> and Si(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SiMe(CH<sub>2</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub>AuFe<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>11</sub>)(.mu.-PPh<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>, resp.

ST carbosilane dendrimer terminated iron gold cluster prepn

IT Silanes

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(carbosilanes, dendritic; prepn. of sol. iron/gold cluster contg. carbosilane dendrimers)

IT Cluster compounds

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn. of sol. iron/gold cluster contg. carbosilane dendrimers)

IT 95765-17-6 191937-45-8 246536-82-3 253150-65-1 253150-67-3

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(for prepn. of sol. iron/gold cluster contg. carbosilane dendrimers)

IT 253169-28-7P 253170-29-5P 253170-33-1P 253171-15-2P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn. of)

RE.CNT 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

- (1) Balogh, L; J Am Chem Soc 1998, V120, P7355
- (2) Benito, M; Inorg Chim Acta 1999, V291, P247 HCAPLUS
- (3) Constable, E; Chem Commun 1998, P2661 HCAPLUS
- (4) Ferrer, M; J Chem Soc Dalton Trans 1991, P347 HCAPLUS
- (5) Gorman, C; J Am Chem Soc 1997, V119, P1141 HCAPLUS
- (6) Hodali, H; Inorg Synth 1980, V20, P222
- (7) Holmes-Smith, R; J Chem Soc Perkin Trans 1983, V1, P861
- (8) Larre, C; Chem Eur J 1998, V4, P2031 HCAPLUS
- (9) Reina, R; J Organomet Chem 1990, V398, P285 HCAPLUS
- (10) Rossell, O; Organometallics 1994, V13, P2127 HCAPLUS
- (11) Rossell, O; Organometallics 1997, V16, P236 HCAPLUS
- (12) Seyferth, D; Organometallics 1994, V13, P2682 HCAPLUS
- (13) Seyferth, D; Organometallics 1995, V14, P5362 HCAPLUS
- (14) Slany, M; Inorg Chem 1997, V36, P1939 HCAPLUS
- (15) Uson, R; Organomet Synth 1986, V3, P324
- (16) van der Made, A; Chem Commun 1992, P1400 HCAPLUS
- (17) Wang, R; J Am Chem Soc 1999, V121, P3549 HCAPLUS
- (18) Zhao, M; J Am Chem Soc 1998, V120, P4877 HCAPLUS
- (19) Zhou, L; Macromolecules 1993, V26, P963 HCAPLUS

IT 253170-33-1P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn. of)

RN 253170-33-1 HCAPLUS

CN Iron, [[.mu.-[6,18-bis[2-[[[(diphenylphosphino-.kappa.P)methyl]dimethylsilyl]ethyl]-12,12-bis[6-[2-[[[(diphenylphosphino-.kappa.P)methyl]dimethylsilyl]ethyl]-3,3,6,9,9-pentamethyl-11,11-diphenyl-11-phospha-3,6,9-trisilaundec-1-yl]-3,3,6,9,9,15,15,18,21,21-decamethyl-1,1,23,23-tetraphenyl-1,23-diphospha-3,6,9,12,15,18,21-heptasilatricosane-.kappa.P:.kappa.P']]]octagold]octa-.mu.-carbonyloctatetracontacarbonyloctakis[.mu.-(diphenylphosphino)]hexadeca-, cluster (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

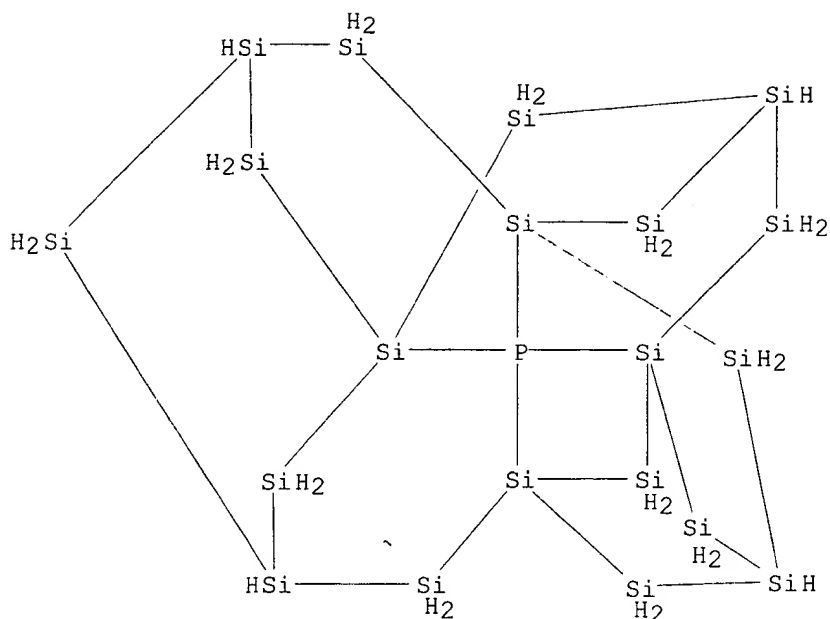
L24 ANSWER 9 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1992:658491 HCAPLUS

DN 117:258491

TI Amorphous clusters. I. Electronic structure of silicon clusters with nitrogen, phosphorus and arsenic dopants

AU Sansores, L. E.; Valladares, R. M.; Cogordan, J. A.; Valladares, A. A.  
 CS Inst. Invest. Mater., UNAM, Mexico City, 04510, Mex.  
 SO J. Non-Cryst. Solids (1992), 143(2-3), 232-40  
 CODEN: JNCSBJ; ISSN: 0022-3093  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 65-3 (General Physical Chemistry)  
 AB Amorphous impurity clusters of the type  $XSi_{20}H_{28}$  with  $X = N, P$  and  $As$  have been studied using the well-known pseudopotential SCF Hartree-Fock method (and the HONDO Program). The local electronic d. of states and charge d. contours have been obtained. The covalent nature of the bonding in undoped silicon is altered by the presence of the dopants and both an ionic component and a shielding effect appear when  $N, P$  and  $As$  are substituted in the center of the amorphous cluster. Also, the local d. of states in the neighborhood of a  $Si$  atom, nearest neighbor to the center of the cluster, indicates the presence of a new p-state in the band gap. There are quant. differences in the electronic structure of the clusters as a function of the dopants. These results are analyzed in the light of the local changes and their relevance to the amorphous solid state properties.  
 ST silicon hydride cluster density state doping; nitrogen doped silicon cluster density state; phosphorus doped silicon cluster density state; arsenic doped silicon cluster density state; bonding doped silicon cluster density state; charge density silicon hydride cluster doping  
 IT Electron configuration and Electron density  
 (of silicon hydride clusters, effect of doping with nitrogen and phosphorus and arsenic on)  
 IT Clusters  
 (silicon hydride, electronic structure of, effect of doping with nitrogen and phosphorus and arsenic on)  
 IT Energy level, band structure  
 (d. of states, of silicon hydride clusters, effect of doping with nitrogen and phosphorus and arsenic on)  
 IT Bond  
 (silicon-silicon, in silicon hydride clusters, effect of doping with nitrogen and phosphorus and arsenic on)  
 IT 115519-96-5P 115519-97-6P 115519-98-7P 145779-47-1P  
 RL: PREP (Preparation)  
 (prepn. of)  
 IT 115519-98-7P  
 RL: PREP (Preparation)  
 (prepn. of)  
 RN 115519-98-7 HCAPLUS  
 CN 2.lambda.5-Phospha-1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21-eicosasilaoctacyclo[7.7.1.11,11.13,7.13,15.15,13.02,7.02,13]heneicos-2-yl  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 10 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1991:632759 HCAPLUS

DN 115:232759

TI Solid-phase synthesis of RNA via a silyl-protecting-group strategy

AU Dreef-Tromp, C. M.; Van Dam, E. M. A.; Van den Elst, H.; Van den Boogaart, J. E.; Van der Marel, G. A.; Van Boom, J. H.

CS Gorlaeus Lab., Leiden, 2300 RA, Neth.

SO Recl. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas (1991), 110(9), 378-83

CODEN: RTCPA3; ISSN: 0165-0513

DT Journal

LA English

CC 33-10 (Carbohydrates)

AB Ribonucleoside phosphoramidites, were prepd. in which the exocyclic amino functions and 2'-hydroxyl functions are protected with 2-[(tert-butyl)diphenylsiloxy)methyl]benzoyl (SiOMB) groups and tert-butyl dimethylsilyl (TBDMS) groups, resp. The N-SiOMB/O-TBDMS-blocked nucleosides proved to be suitable building units in a solid-phase synthesis of the RNA-fragment 5'-AGAGUACCU-3' via a phosphite triester approach.

ST RNA fragment solid phase synthesis; nucleoside phosphoramidite building unit RNA; butyldiphenylsiloxymethylbenzoyl protective group nucleoside; butyldimethylsilyl protective group nucleoside; silyl protecting strategy RNA fragment synthesis

IT Protective groups  
(butyldiphenylsiloxymethylbenzoyl, for nucleosides in synthesis of RNA  
fragment)

IT Nucleosides, preparation  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(phosphoramidites, prepn. of, in synthesis of RNA fragment)

IT    Protective groups  
      (butyldimethylsilyl, for nucleosides in synthesis of RNA fragment)

IT 129452-86-4  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(acylation by, of nucleosides)

IT 89992-70-1  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(phosphitylation by, of nucleosides)

IT 137094-75-8DP, solid supported  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn. and ammonolysis of)

IT 137094-74-7P  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn. and deblocking of)

IT 137094-76-9DP, solid supported  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn. and detritylation of)

IT 137116-55-3P 137116-56-4P 137116-57-5P  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn. and partial silylation of)

IT 137116-58-6P 137116-59-7P 137140-40-0P  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn. and phosphitylation of)

IT 137116-52-0P 137116-53-1P 137116-54-2P 137116-63-3P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn. of)

IT 137116-60-0P 137116-61-1P 137140-41-1P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn. of, in synthesis of RNA fragment)

IT 137116-62-2D, polymer supported  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(reactions of, in synthesis of RNA fragment)

IT 58-61-7, Adenosine, reactions 65-46-3, Cytidine 118-00-3, Guanosine, reactions  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(sequential silylation and partial tritylation of)

IT 137094-75-8DP, solid supported  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn. and ammonolysis of)

RN 137094-75-8 HCAPLUS

CN Adenosine, 2'-O-(3-carboxy-1-oxopropyl)-P-(2-cyanoethyl)-3'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]uridylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-P-(2-cyanoethyl)-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]cytidylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-P-(2-cyanoethyl)-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]cytidylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-P-(2-cyanoethyl)-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]adenylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-P-(2-cyanoethyl)-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]uridylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-P-(2-cyanoethyl)-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]guanylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-P-(2-cyanoethyl)-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]adenylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-P-(2-cyanoethyl)-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]guanylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 137094-74-7P  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP

**(Preparation)**

(prepn. and deblocking of)

RN 137094-74-7 HCAPLUS

CN Adenosine, 3'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]uridylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]cytidylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]cytidylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]adenylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]uridylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]guanylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]adenylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]guanylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 137094-76-9DP, solid supported

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP

**(Preparation)**

(prepn. and detritylation of)

RN 137094-76-9 HCAPLUS

CN Adenosine, 2'-O-(3-carboxy-1-oxopropyl)-P-(2-cyanoethyl)-3'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]uridylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-P-(2-cyanoethyl)-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]cytidylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-P-(2-cyanoethyl)-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]cytidylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-P-(2-cyanoethyl)-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]adenylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-P-(2-cyanoethyl)-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]uridylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-P-(2-cyanoethyl)-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]guanylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-P-(2-cyanoethyl)-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]adenylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-P-(2-cyanoethyl)-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]guanylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-5'-O-[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)phenylmethyl]-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]-N-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy)methyl]benzoyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

L24 ANSWER 11 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1990:612130 HCAPLUS

DN 113:212130

TI Concerning the synthesis of the heptaphosphanortricyclanes R3P7 R = Et, iso-Pr, n-Bu, iso-Bu, SiH2Me, SiH3, Et2PSiMe2

AU Fritz, G.; Schneider, H. W.

CS Inst. Anorg. Chem., Univ. Karlsruhe, Karlsruhe, D-7500, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SO Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem. (1990), 584, 12-20

CODEN: ZAACAB; ISSN: 0044-2313

DT Journal

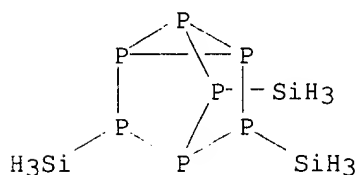
LA German

CC 29-7 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)

OS CASREACT 113:212130



- AB The preparative access to the compds. Et3P7 (1), i-Pr3P7 (2), n-Bu3P7 (3), i-Bu3P7 (4), (H3Si)3P7 (5), (MeH2Si)3P7 (6), and (Et2P-SiMe2)3P7 (7) through the reaction of Li3P7.cntdot.3DME with either EtBr, i-PrBr, n-BuBr, H3SiI, MeSiH2Br or Et2PSiMe2Cl, resp., is described. At 20.degree. the compds. 1 to 4 are yellow-greenish, viscous liqs. (viscosity increases with the size of R), which are sol. in ethers and non-polar solvents. 5 Forms colorless crystals, which (similar to those of 6) decomp., when exposed to sunlight. 6 And 7 are generated quant., these compds., however, cannot be isolated undecomposed. While the formation of 1 occurs quant. via the red intermediate Li2EtP7, it is possible to isolate Li(i-Pr)2P7 from the residue of the reaction leading to i-Pr3P7. This Li-phosphide is said to cause the formation of higher, P-rich phosphines like i-Pr3P9. Treatment of Li3P7 with (Me3C)3SiBr does not yield [(Me3C)3Si]3P7. The ratio R3P7(sym.):R3P7(asym.) is 1:3 for Et3P7 or Me3P7 and shifts with increasing size of R, favoring the sym. isomer. There are no hints for the formation of an asym. isomer in (H2Si)3P7 - as already known from (Me3Si)3P7, where an asym. isomer does not exist either.
- ST heptaphosphanortricyclane alkyl substituted  
IT Alkyl halides  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(alkylation by, of heptaphosphanortricyclane)
- IT Silylation  
(of heptaphosphanortricyclane)
- IT Condensation reaction  
(of heptaphosphanortricyclane with alkyl halides)
- IT 74-96-4, Ethyl bromide 75-26-3 78-77-3, Isobutyl bromide 109-65-9, Butyl bromide  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(alkylation by, of heptaphosphanortricyclane)
- IT 87224-84-8  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(alkylation of, with alkyl hydrides)
- IT 130282-00-7  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(intermediate formation and alkylation of)
- IT 18140-24-4P 87219-71-4P 87248-69-9P 130281-96-8P 130281-97-9P  
130281-98-0P 130281-99-1P 130325-04-1P 130325-05-2P 130331-72-5P  
130404-20-5P 130468-03-0P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn. of)
- IT 1631-88-5 13598-42-0 56348-25-5  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(silylation by, of heptaphosphanortricyclane)
- IT 130404-20-5P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn. of)
- RN 130404-20-5 HCAPLUS  
CN Heptaphosphatricyclo[2.2.1.02,6]heptane, trisilyl-, stereoisomer (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 12 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1990:416375 HCAPLUS

DN 113:16375

TI Process for manufacturing silicon boron nitride layers for integrated semiconductor circuits

IN Treichel, Helmuth; Spindler, Oswald; Neureither, Bernhard

PA Siemens A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 6 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM H01L021-318

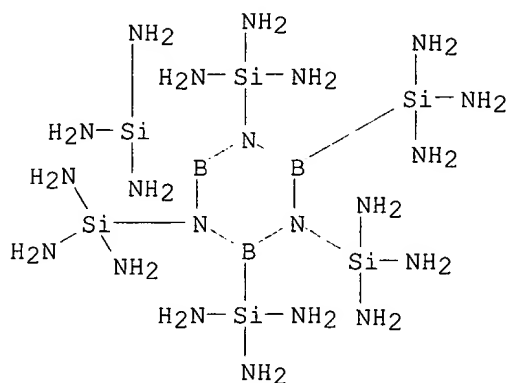
ICS C23C016-34; C23C016-44

CC 76-10 (Electric Phenomena)

Section cross-reference(s): 75

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO:	DATE
PI	EP 355366	A2	19900228	EP 1989-112677	19890711
	EP 355366	A3	19910313		
	R: AT, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
	US 4990365	A	19910205	US 1989-367358	19890616
	JP 02102531	A2	19900416	JP 1989-207765	19890810
PRAI	DE 1988-3827949		19880817		
OS	MARPAT 113:16375				
AB	Methods for forming Si B nitride layers having dielec. consts. of <4 .epsilon.o by plasma-enhanced chem. vapor deposition entail the use of a fluid low-mol.-wt. compd. which either contains B, N, and Si and is admitted into the deposition chamber along with a carrier gas or contains B and N and is introduced into the chamber along with .gtoreq.1 of SiH4 and Si2H6. The layers are useful as intermetalization insulators or passivation layers for integrated circuits.				
ST	silicon boron nitride chem vapor deposition; interlayer insulator silicon boron nitride film; passivation layer silicon boron nitride film; deposition source material silicon boron nitride				
IT	Electric insulators and Dielectrics (boron silicon nitride films, for integrated circuits, precursors for formation of)				
IT	Electric circuits (integrated, boron silicon nitride film deposition for, precursors for)				
IT	37293-19-9, Boron silicon nitride RL: USES (Uses) (deposition of films of, boron- and nitrogen- and silicon-contg. precursors for)				
IT	1590-87-0, Disilane 6569-51-3, Borazine 7664-41-7, Ammonia, uses and miscellaneous 7727-37-9, Nitrogen, uses and miscellaneous 7803-62-5, Silane, uses and miscellaneous 127443-84-9 127544-94-9 127544-95-0 127544-96-1 RL: USES (Uses) (in silicon boron nitride film formation)				
IT	127443-84-9 RL: USES (Uses) (in silicon boron nitride film formation)				
RN	127443-84-9 HCAPLUS				
CN	Silanetriamine, 1,1',1'',1''',1''''',1''''''-1,2,3,4,5,6-borazinehexaylhexakis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



L24 ANSWER 13 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1989:32944 HCAPLUS

DN 110:32944

TI Redistribution of primary silyl- and germylphosphines: synthesis of trisilyl- and trigermylphosphines

AU Wingleth, Dale E.; Norman, Arlan D.

CS Dep. Chem. Biochem., Univ. Colorado, Boulder, CO, 80309, USA

SO Phosphorus Sulfur (1988), 39(1-2), 123-9

CODEN: PREEDF; ISSN: 0308-664X

DT Journal

LA English

CC 78-8 (Inorganic Chemicals and Reactions)

AB Redistribution reactions of  $\text{SiH}_3\text{PH}_2$ ,  $\text{Si}_2\text{H}_5\text{PH}_2$ ,  $\text{SiH}_3\text{PH}_2/\text{Si}_2\text{H}_5\text{PH}_2$ , and  $\text{GeH}_3\text{PH}_2$  promoted by  $\text{BX}_3$  ( $\text{X} = \text{F}, \text{Cl}, \text{Br}$ ),  $\text{B}_2\text{H}_6$ , and  $\text{B}_5\text{H}_9$  as routes to the trisilyl- and trigermylphosphines ( $(\text{SiH}_3)_3\text{P}$ ,  $(\text{Si}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{P}$ ,  $(\text{SiH}_3)_2\text{PSi}_2\text{H}_5$ , and  $(\text{GeH}_3)_3\text{P}$ ) were examd. Reaction of the silyl- or germylphosphine borane complex (e.g.  $\text{SiH}_3\text{PH}_2 \cdot \text{BF}_3$ ) with the uncomplexed silyl- or germylphosphine (e.g.,  $\text{SiH}_3\text{PH}_2$ ) appears essential to the redistribution process. Trisilylphosphines and  $(\text{GeH}_3)_3\text{P}$  are best obtained in  $\text{RPH}_2$  ( $\text{R} = \text{SiH}_3$ ,  $\text{Si}_2\text{H}_5$ )- $\text{BF}_3$  and  $\text{GeH}_3\text{PH}_2$ - $\text{B}_5\text{H}_9$  reaction systems, resp.

ST phosphine trisilyl trigermyl prepn; silylphosphine redistribution borane promotion; germylphosphine redistribution borane promotion; redistribution germylphosphine silylphosphine borane promotion

IT Redistribution reaction  
(of germyl- and silylphosphines promoted by boranes)

IT 118122-18-2P 118150-63-3P

RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)  
(formation of, in (disilaethyl)phosphine redistribution promoted by boron trifluoride)

IT 7803-51-2P, Phosphine

RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)  
(formation of, in germyl- and silylphosphine redistribution reactions promoted by boranes)

IT 13537-30-9P, Germyl fluoride

RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)  
(formation of, in germylphosphine redistribution promoted by boron trifluoride)

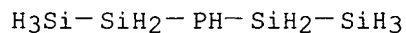
IT 118145-05-4P

RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)  
(formation of, in germylphosphine redistribution promoted by diborane)

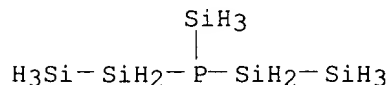
IT 41593-56-0P

RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)

- (formation of, in germylphosphine redistribution reaction promoted boron trifluoride)
- IT 14616-42-3P, Bis(silyl)phosphine  
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)  
(formation of, in redistribution reaction of silylphosphine promoted by boranes)
- IT 13465-78-6P, Chlorosilane  
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)  
(formation of, in silylphosphine redistribution reaction promoted by boron trichloride)
- IT 33296-83-2P  
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); **PREP (Preparation)**  
(formation of, in silylphosphine redistribution reactions in presence of boranes)
- IT 22466-33-7P, Tris(disilaethyl)phosphine  
RL: **SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)**  
(prepn. by (disilaethyl)phosphine redistribution promoted by borane trifluoride and phosphorus-31 NMR of)
- IT 15587-38-9P, Trigermylphosphine  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn. of, by germylphosphine redistribution promoted by boranes)
- IT 15110-33-5P, Tris(silyl)phosphine  
RL: **SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)**  
(prepn. of, by silylphosphine redistribution reaction promoted by boranes)
- IT 7637-07-2, Boron trifluoride, reactions 10294-34-5, Boron trichloride 19287-45-7, Diborane(6) 19624-22-7, Pentaborane(9)  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(promotion by, of germyl- and silylphosphine redistribution)
- IT 10294-33-4, Boron tribromide  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(promotion by, of silylphosphine redistribution, attempted)
- IT 13573-06-3, Germyl phosphine 14616-43-4 14616-47-8, Silyl phosphine  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(reactions of, with boranes, redistribution in)
- IT 118122-18-2P 118150-63-3P  
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); **PREP (Preparation)**  
(formation of, in (disilaethyl)phosphine redistribution promoted by boron trifluoride)
- RN 118122-18-2 HCAPLUS  
~~CN~~ Phosphine, bis(disilanyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

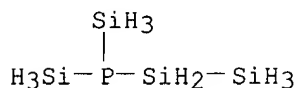


- RN 118150-63-3 HCAPLUS  
~~CN~~ Phosphine, bis(disilanyl)silyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

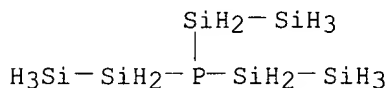


- IT 33296-83-2P  
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); **PREP (Preparation)**  
(formation of, in silylphosphine redistribution reactions in presence of boranes)
- RN 33296-83-2 HCAPLUS

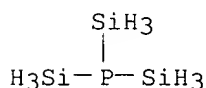
CN Phosphine, disilanyldisilyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 22466-33-7P, Tris(disilaethyl)phosphine  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (prepn. by (disilaethyl)phosphine redistribution promoted by borane  
 trifluoride and phosphorus-31 NMR of)  
 RN 22466-33-7 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphine, tris(disilanyl)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 15110-33-5P, Tris(silyl)phosphine  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (prepn. of, by silylphosphine redistribution reaction promoted by  
 boranes)  
 RN 15110-33-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphine, trisilyl- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 14 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 1988:14312 HCAPLUS  
 DN 108:14312  
 TI Activation by dehydrogenation or dehalogenation of deposition feedstock  
 and dopant materials useful in the fabrication of hydrogenated amorphous  
 silicon alloys for photovoltaic devices and other semiconductor devices  
 IN Dickson, Charles R.; Carlson, David E.  
 PA Solarex Corp., USA  
 SO U.S., 27 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM B05D003-06  
 NCL 427038000  
 CC 75-2 (Crystallography and Liquid Crystals)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 52, 76

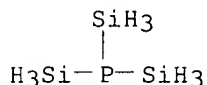
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CPI	US 4690830	A	19870901	US 1986-830072	19860218
	IN 169759	A	19911221	IN 1989-CA712	19890831
PRAI	US 1986-830072		19860218		
	IN 1987-CA123		19870213		

AB Processes for prepg. hydrogenated amorphous Si alloy films (e.g., for  
 fabricating of semiconductor devices such as photovoltaic devices) are

described which entail introducing a gas mixt. into a deposition chamber and activating the mixt. by dehydrogenation or dehalogenation. The activation may be accomplished as part of a photochem. vapor deposition process (optionally Hg-sensitized), by reaction with at. H, by dehydrogenation with F<sub>2</sub> or at. F, by catalytic processes, or by introduction of energetic electrons into the gas mixt. The gas mixt. may include compds. having the general formulas: (MX<sub>3</sub>)<sub>n</sub>M'X<sub>4-n</sub>, where M and M' are different Group IVA atoms, 1 of M and M' is Si, X is H, a halogen, or a mixt. of those, and n (an integer) = 1-4; atom selected from P, As, Sb, and Bi, X is as above, and m (an integer) = 1-3; and YJX<sub>2</sub>, where Y is a halogen or a carbonyl, J is a Group IIIA atom and X is as above. The gas mixt. may also include SiH<sub>4</sub>.

- ST silicon alloy film deposition feedstock activation; dehydrogenation film deposition feedstock activation; dehalogenation film deposition feedstock activation; solar cell film deposition feedstock activation; semiconductor device film deposition feedstock activation
- IT Photoelectric devices, solar  
Semiconductor devices  
(activation of feedstock gases for film deposition for)
- IT Films  
(deposition of, of hydrogenated amorphous silicon alloys, feedstock gas activation for)
- IT Dehalogenation  
Dehydrogenation  
(in activation of feedstock gases for film deposition)
- IT Silicon alloy, base  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(deposition of hydrogenated amorphous films of, activation of feedstock gases for)
- IT 1333-74-0  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(dehydrogenation, in activation of feedstock gases for film deposition)
- IT 11148-21-3  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(deposition of hydrogenated amorphous films of, activation of feedstock gases for)
- IT 7803-62-5, Silane, uses and miscellaneous  
RL: USES (Uses)  
(film deposition feedstock gas mixt. contg., activation of)
- IT 1759-88-2, Disilylmethane 4142-85-2 7446-70-0, Aluminum chloride, uses and miscellaneous 7637-07-2, Boron trifluoride, uses and miscellaneous 13205-44-2, Borane carbonyl 13450-90-3 13709-83-6 13768-63-3 15110-33-5, Trisilylphosphine 15110-34-6 19287-45-7, Diborane 32832-35-2 56962-86-8 56962-87-9 56962-88-0  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(film deposition feedstock gas mixt. contg., activation of)
- IT 111914-03-5  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(hydrogenation of, silicon and germanium hydrides as film deposition feed stock material from)
- IT 7782-65-2, Germanium hydride (GeH<sub>4</sub>)  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(silylgermane feedstock gases from, for film deposition)
- IT 15110-33-5, Trisilylphosphine  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(film deposition feedstock gas mixt. contg., activation of)
- RN 15110-33-5 HCAPLUS
- CN Phosphine, trisilyl- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 15 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1987:558384 HCAPLUS

DN 107:158384

TI Deposition feedstock and dopant materials useful in the fabrication of hydrogenated amorphous silicon alloys for photovoltaic devices and other semiconductor devices

IN Dickson, Charles Robert

PA Solarex Corp., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 33 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM H01L031-18

ICS H01L031-02; C23C016-24

CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)

Section cross-reference(s): 76

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 233613	A2	19870826	EP 1987-102090	19870213
	EP 233613	A3	19901128		
	EP 233613	B1	19950405		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

IN	168381	A	19910323	IN 1987-CA123	19870213
AT	120884	E	19950415	AT 1987-102090	19870213
ES	2074041	T3	19950901	ES 1987-102090	19870213
AU	8768839	A1	19870820	AU 1987-68839	19870216
AU	604227	B2	19901213		
CA	1332343	A1	19941011	CA 1987-529799	19870216
JP	63051680	A2	19880304	JP 1987-34388	19870217
CN	87100729	A	19871125	CN 1987-100729	19870218
CN	1024929	B	19940608		
IN	169758	A	19911221	IN 1989-CA711	19890831
IN	169840	A	19911228	IN 1989-CA710	19890831
AU	9063080	A1	19901213	AU 1990-63080	19900924
AU	640408	B2	19930826		
AU	9067671	A1	19910314	AU 1990-67671	19901130
AU	637852	B2	19930610		

PRAI US 1986-830073 19860218

IN 1987-CA123 19870213

AB (MX<sub>3</sub>)nM<sub>1</sub>X<sub>4</sub>-n, where M and M<sub>1</sub> are different Group IVA atoms, .gtoreq.1 of M and M<sub>1</sub> is Si, X is H and/or halogen, and n is an integer between 1 and 4 inclusive, are useful as deposition feedstock materials in the formation of hydrogenated amorphous Si alloys (a-Si alloys:H) useful in the fabrication of the title devices. (SiX<sub>3</sub>)mLX<sub>3</sub>-m, where L is Group VA atom selected from P, As, Sb, and Bi and m is 1, 2, or 3, are useful in neg. doping the a-Si alloys:H, and QM<sub>2</sub>X<sub>2</sub>, where Q is halogen or carbonyl and M<sub>2</sub> is a Group IIIA atom are useful in the pos. doping of a-Si alloys:H. Prepsns. of various feedstock and dopant materials of the invention, of various a-Si alloys:H, and of various photovoltaic devices using these alloys and performances of these devices are reported.

ST hydrogenated amorphous silicon solar cell; silicon alloy hydrogenated amorphous; dopant hydrogenated amorphous silicon alloy

IT Photoelectric devices, solar

(hydrogenated amorphous silicon alloys for, deposition feedstock and dopant materials for manuf. of)

IT 7637-07-2P, Boron trifluoride, uses and miscellaneous 13205-44-2P, Borane carbonyl 13709-83-6P, Difluoroborane 15110-33-5P, Trisilylphosphine 15110-34-6P, Trisilylarsine

RL: PREP (Preparation)  
(dopants, prepn. of, for manuf. of hydrogenated amorphous silicon alloys for solar cells)

IT 409-21-2P, Silicon carbide, preparation 11148-21-3P

RL: PREP (Preparation)  
(hydrogenated amorphous, manuf. of, for solar cells)

IT 992-94-9P, Monosilylmethane 1759-88-2P, Disilylmethane 13768-63-3P, Monosilylgermane

RL: PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn. of, for manuf. of hydrogenated amorphous silicon alloys for solar cells)

IT 7440-38-2P, Arsenic, uses and miscellaneous 7440-42-8P, Boron, uses and miscellaneous 7723-14-0P, Phosphorus, uses and miscellaneous

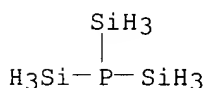
RL: PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(silicon alloys doped with, hydrogenated amorphous, manuf. of, for solar cells)

IT 15110-33-5P, Trisilylphosphine

RL: PREP (Preparation)  
(dopants, prepn. of, for manuf. of hydrogenated amorphous silicon alloys for solar cells)

RN 15110-33-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphine, trisilyl- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 16 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1983:540031 HCAPLUS

DN 99:140031

TI Substituted heptaphosphanortricyclenes: derivatives and homologs of P7(SiMe3)3

AU Fritz, G.; Hoppe, K. D.; Hoenle, W.; Weber, D.; Mujica, C.; Manriquez, V.; Von Schnering, H. G.

CS Inst. Anorg. Chem., Univ. Karlsruhe, Karlsruhe, D-7500, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SO J. Organomet. Chem. (1983), 249(1), 63-80

CODEN: JORCAI; ISSN: 0022-328X

DT Journal

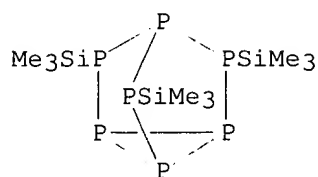
LA English

CC 29-7 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)

Section cross-reference(s): 75

GI

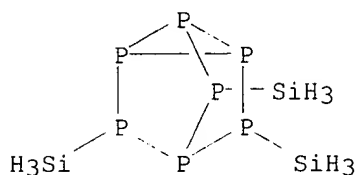




I

- AB Homologs and derivs. of  $P_7(\text{SiMe}_3)_3$  (I) were synthesized either from  $\text{Li}_3\text{P}_7 \cdot 3\text{solvent}$  or  $\text{Na}_3\text{P}_7$ , or by cleavage of the P-SiMe<sub>3</sub> bond with RX. The reaction of  $\text{Li}_3\text{P}_7 \cdot 3\text{DME}$  (DME = dimethoxyethane) with  $\text{Ph}_3\text{SiCl}$ ,  $\text{H}_3\text{SiI}$ ,  $\text{Me}_3\text{SnBr}$ ,  $\text{Me}_2\text{CHBr}$ , or  $\text{CpFe}(\text{CO})_2\text{Br}$  yields  $P_7(\text{SiPh}_3)_3$ ,  $P_7(\text{SiH}_3)_3$ ,  $P_7(\text{SnMe}_3)_3$ ,  $P_7(\text{CHMe}_2)_3$  and  $P_7[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{Cp}]_3$ .  $\text{Na}_3\text{P}_7$  reacts with  $\text{Me}_3\text{MCl}$  (M = Si, Ge, Sn) yielding  $P_7(\text{MMe}_3)_3$ . The reaction of  $\text{Li}_3\text{P}_7 \cdot 3\text{DME}$  with  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Cl}$  leads to  $\text{P}_2\text{Me}_4$ , but  $P_7(\text{PMe}_2)_3$  is not formed. Cleavage of the P-Si bond in  $P_7(\text{SiMe}_3)_3$  by  $\text{Me}_3\text{SnBr}$  or  $\text{Me}_3\text{SnCl}$  gives the compds.  $P_7(\text{SiMe}_3)_3\text{-n}(\text{SnMe}_3)_n$  (n = 1, 2, 3) depending on the molar ratio. The reaction with HI yields mixts. of  $\text{H}_3\text{-nP}_7(\text{SiMe}_3)_n$ , while I2 converts  $P_7(\text{SiMe}_3)_3$  into  $\text{P}_2\text{I}_4$ ,  $\text{PI}_3$  and  $\text{Me}_3\text{SiI}$ . Crystals of the Ge and Sn compds. are less sensitive towards oxidn. and hydrolysis than  $P_7(\text{SiMe}_3)_3$ . The compds. were identified by  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR and mass spectra. An x-ray structure anal. has shown  $P_7(\text{MMe}_3)_3$  (M = Si, Ge, Sn, Pb) to be isotypical. The compds. crystallize as pure enantiomers. Bond lengths and angles vary with their position in the  $P_7$  cage and are almost unaffected by the substitution. The cone angle of the bridging P atom decreases with increasing size of M. The  $P_7$  cage vibrations are almost unchanged by the substitution, whereas  $\nu(\text{P-M})$  and  $\nu(\text{M-C}_3)$  change in the usual manner.
- ST heptaphosphanortricyclene silyl; silylheptaphosphanortricyclene; germylheptaphosphanortricyclene; stannylheptaphosphanortricyclene; plumbylheptaphosphanortricyclene
- IT Crystal structure  
Molecular structure  
(of trisilyl derivs. of heptaphosphanortricyclene and related compds.)
- IT 108-86-1, reactions  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(attempted reaction of, with heptaphosphanortricyclene trianion)
- IT 73553-40-9P 87219-71-4P 87219-72-5P 87219-73-6P  
87219-74-7P 87219-75-8P 87219-76-9P 87224-99-5P 87248-68-8P  
87248-69-9P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn. of)
- IT 87248-65-5P 87248-66-6P 87248-67-7P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn., spectra, and structure of)
- IT 87304-23-2P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn., spectra, structure, and reactions of)
- IT 87219-69-0P 87219-70-3P 87248-63-3P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn., structure, and spectra of)
- IT 87248-64-4P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn., structure, spectra, and reactions of)
- IT 87224-84-8  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(reaction of, with halo-contg. compds.)
- IT 74-96-4 75-26-3 76-86-8 344-04-7 507-19-7 507-20-0 811-62-1  
1066-44-0 1066-45-1 1529-47-1 12078-20-5 13465-73-1 13598-42-0

RL: RCT (Reactant)  
 (reaction of, with heptaphosphanortricyclene trianion)  
 IT 82584-48-3  
 RL: RCT (Reactant)  
 (reactions of, with trimethylgermyl and trimethylstannyl chlorides)  
 IT 1066-44-0 10034-85-2 59624-91-8  
 RL: RCT (Reactant)  
 (silicon-phosphorus bond cleavage by, in silyl derivs. of  
 heptaphosphanortricyclene)  
 IT 73553-40-9P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (prepn. of)  
 RN 73553-40-9 HCAPLUS  
 CN Heptaphosphatricyclo[2.2.1.0<sub>2</sub>,6]heptane, trisilyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 17 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 1982:200094 HCAPLUS  
 DN 96:200094  
 TI Modified phosphotriester method for chemical synthesis of  
 ribooligonucleotides. Part I. Synthesis of riboundecaadenylate and two  
 fragments constituting the sequence of R-17 translation control signal  
 AU Sung, Wing L.; Narang, Saran A.  
 CS Div. Biol. Sci., Natl. Res. Counc. Canada, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0R6, Can.  
 SO Can. J. Chem. (1982), 60(2), 111-20  
 CODEN: CJCHAG; ISSN: 0008-4042  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 33-10 (Carbohydrates)  
 AB A modified phosphotriester method was successfully applied for the chem.  
 synthesis of oligoribonucleotides, r-A7, r-A11, r5'-AAACAUGATGA-3', and  
 r5'-UUACCAUGU-3' (R-17, translation control sequence). The starting  
 material was a fully protected monoribonucleoside contg. a  
 3'-phosphotriester group. The coupling reaction was performed using  
 mesitylenesulfonyl tetrazole and purifn. of the product was achieved using  
 reversed phase column chromatog.  
 ST oligoribonucleotide prepn phosphotriester; nucleotide oligoribo prepn  
 phosphotriester; adenylate undecaribo  
 IT Nucleotides, preparation  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (oligoribo-, prepn. of, by phosphotriester method)  
 IT 81412-81-9P 81412-84-2P 81412-85-3P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP  
 (Preparation)  
 (prepn. and deprotection of)  
 IT 13089-48-0P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (prepn. and dimethoxytritylation of)  
 IT 81246-78-8P 81246-81-3P 81256-88-4P 81256-89-5P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (prepn. and isomerization of)

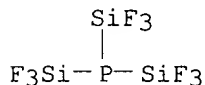
\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

KATHLEEN FULLER EIC 1700/LAW LIBRARY 308-4290

chlorophenyl)-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]adenylyl-  
 (5'.fwdarw.3')-N-benzoyl-P-(4-chlorophenyl)-2'-O-[(1,1-  
 dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]adenylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-N-benzoyl-P-(4-  
 chlorophenyl)-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]adenylyl-  
 (5'.fwdarw.3')-N-benzoyl-P-(4-chlorophenyl)-2'-O-[(1,1-  
 dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]adenylyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-N-benzoyl-P-(4-  
 chlorophenyl)-2'-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]adenylyl-  
 (5'.fwdarw.3')-N-benzoyl-5'-O-[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)phenylmethyl]-2'-O-  
 [(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

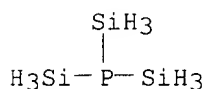
\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

L24 ANSWER 18 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 1978:15322 HCAPLUS  
 DN 88:15322  
 TI Synthesis of a perfluoro compound of phosphorus and silicon.  
 Tris(trifluorosilyl)phosphine  
 AU Sharp, Kenneth G.  
 CS Univ. South. California, Los Angeles, Calif., USA  
 SO J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun. (1977), (16), 564-5  
 CODEN: JCCCAT  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 78-8 (Inorganic Chemicals and Reactions)  
 AB P(SiF3)3 was prepd. from Hg-sensitized photolysis of Si2F6 with PF3 and  
 characterized by NMR, IR, and mass spectroscopy.  
 ST fluorosilylphosphine; silylphosphine fluoro; phosphine silylfluoro  
 IT 7783-55-3  
 RL: RCT (Reactant)  
 (photolysis of, with hexafluorodisilane)  
 IT 13830-68-7  
 RL: RCT (Reactant)  
 (photolysis of, with phosphorus trifluoride)  
 IT 64964-68-7P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (prepn. of)  
 IT 64964-68-7P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (prepn. of)  
 RN 64964-68-7 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphine, tris(trifluorosilyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 19 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 1975:56990 HCAPLUS  
 DN 82:56990  
 TI NMR studies of silylphosphines. 11. Effects of substituents in silyl-  
 and silylmethylphosphines  
 AU Fritz, G.; Schaefer, H.  
 CS Inst. Anorg. Chem., Univ. Karlsruhe, Karlsruhe, Ger.  
 SO Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem. (1974), 409(2), 137-51  
 CODEN: ZAACAB  
 DT Journal  
 LA German

CC 22-2 (Physical Organic Chemistry)  
 AB The substituent effects on the  $^1\text{H}$ -, and  $^{31}\text{P}$ -NMR data were detd. for  $\text{PH}_3$  and twenty four  $(\text{MexSiH}_3\text{-x})\text{nPR}_3\text{-n}$  ( $\text{x} = 0\text{-}3$ ,  $\text{n} = 1\text{-}3$ ;  $\text{R} = \text{H}, \text{Me}$ ). Empirical methods are presented for calcg. the  $^{31}\text{P}$  chem. shifts and the ( $^{29}\text{Si}$ - $^{31}\text{P}$ ) coupling consts. from band increment data.  
 ST NMR methylsilylphosphine; phosphine methylsilyl NMR; substituent effect NMR methylsilylphosphine; silicon NMR methylsilylphosphine; phosphorus NMR methylsilylphosphine  
 IT Nuclear magnetic resonance  
     (of phosphorus-31 in methylsilylphosphines, substituent effects on)  
 IT Spin, nuclear coupling  
     (of phosphorus-31 with silicon-29 in methylsilylphosphines)  
 IT Substituent effect  
     (on phosphorus-31 coupling with silicon-29 in methylsilylphosphines)  
 IT 7723-14-0, properties  
     RL: PRP (Properties)  
         (NMR of, in methylsilylphosphines, substituent effects on)  
 IT 14616-42-3 14616-47-8 **15110-33-5** 15573-38-3 15573-39-4  
     17446-52-5 18148-18-0 18339-98-5 23685-79-2 23685-80-5  
     23685-81-6 26464-99-3 26465-30-5 32494-42-1 34752-41-5  
     34752-42-6 53380-72-6 53380-73-7 54253-36-0 54253-37-1  
     54253-38-2 54253-39-3 54290-37-8 54290-38-9  
     RL: PROC (Process)  
         (PMR and phosphorus-31 NMR of)  
 IT 14304-87-1, properties  
     RL: RCT (Reactant)  
         (coupling of, with phosphorus-31 in NMR of methylsilylphosphine, substituent effects on)  
 IT 7803-51-2  
     RL: PRP (Properties)  
         (phosphorus-31 NMR of, substituent effects in methylsilylphosphines in relation to)  
 IT **15110-33-5**  
     RL: PROC (Process)  
         (PMR and phosphorus-31 NMR of)  
 RN 15110-33-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphine, trisilyl- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 20 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 1974:536247 HCAPLUS  
 DN 81:136247  
 TI Metalation of the phosphino group in silylphosphines  
 AU Fritz, G.; Schaefer, H.; Hoelderich, W.  
 CS Inst. Anorg. Chem., Univ. Karlsruhe, Karlsruhe, Ger.  
 SO Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem. (1974), 407(3), 266-86  
     CODEN: ZAACAB  
 DT Journal  
 LA German  
 CC 29-7 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)  
 AB  $\text{MexH}_3\text{-xSiPH}_2$  ( $\text{x} = 0$  and  $2$ ) reacted with  $\text{Et}_2\text{PLi}$  at molar ratio  $1:2$  in diglyme at low temp. to give  $\text{MexH}_3\text{-xSiPLi}_2$  which reacted with  $\text{MeCl}$  to give  $\text{MexH}_3\text{-x-SiPMe}_2$ .  $\text{MexH}_3\text{-xSiPH}_2$  ( $\text{x} = 0\text{-}3$ ) reacted with  $\text{MePHLi}$  to give  $\text{MexH}_3\text{-xSiPHLi}$  which disproportionated in solns. of mono-, di-, or triglyme

at room temp. or on addn. of nonpolar solvents into (MexH3-xSi)2PLi and LiPH2. (MexH3-xSi)2PLi etherates were obtained from these solns. after pptn. of LiPH2 with benzene and evapn. of the solvent. The etherate of (Me3Si)2PLi reacted in benzene with MeCl to give (Me3Si)2PMe, and (MeSiH2)PLi reacted with MeSiH2Br to give (MeSiH2)3P. MexH3-xSiPHLi (x = 0 and 2) reacted with AlCl3 in diglyme to give LiAl(PHSi-H3-xMex)4 which reacted with MeCl and H3SiBr to give MexH3-x-SiPHMe and (MexH3-xSi)2PH, resp. Compds. contg. Al-P-(SiH3)2 and Al-PH2 moieties formed also in this reaction reacted with halosilanes to give tri- and monosilylphosphines, resp., which were also formed by partial disproportionation of the disilylphosphines. The NMR data of the compds. were reported.

ST phosphine silyl metalation; silylphosphine metalation; lithium silylphosphine; ethylphosphinolithium reaction silylphosphine; methyl chloride silylphosphinolithium; monoglyme silylphosphinolithium adduct; halosilane reaction silylphosphinolithium; aluminum lithium silylphosphine

IT Metalation  
(of silylphosphines by lithium)

IT 54253-40-6  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(as intermediate from metalation from silylphosphines)

IT 54253-42-8 54253-43-9 54253-44-0 54253-45-1 54253-46-2  
54253-47-3 54253-48-4  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(as intermediates from metalation from silylphosphines)

IT **54330-83-5P** 54330-84-6P  
RL: RCT (Reactant); **PREP (Preparation)**  
(by metalation of silylphosphines in the presence of aluminum trichloride, reactions of)

IT 7803-51-2 14616-47-8 17446-52-5 26465-30-5 32494-42-1  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(metalation of)

IT 109-72-8, reactions 19093-80-2 54253-41-7  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(metalation of silylphosphines by)

IT 593-54-4P 1605-58-9P 14616-42-3P **15110-33-5P** 22423-53-6P  
23685-81-6P 34752-41-5P 53380-73-7P 54253-36-0P 54253-37-1P  
54253-38-2P 54253-39-3P 54290-37-8P  
RL: **SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)**  
(prepn. of)

IT 74-87-3  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(reaction with metalated silylphosphine)

IT 1631-88-5 2441-22-7  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(reaction with metalated silylphosphines)

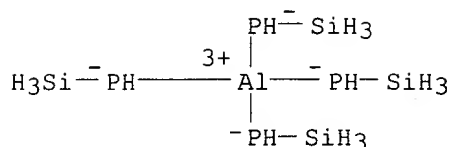
IT 13465-73-1  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(reaction with metalated silylphosphines in the presence of aluminum trichloride)

IT 7446-70-0, reactions  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(with silylphosphines and lithium agents)

IT **54330-83-5P**  
RL: RCT (Reactant); **PREP (Preparation)**  
(by metalation of silylphosphines in the presence of aluminum trichloride, reactions of)

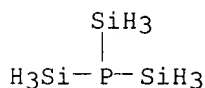
RN 54330-83-5 HCAPLUS

CN Aluminate(1-), tetrakis(silylphosphino)-, lithium, (T-4)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

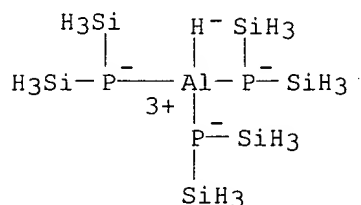


● Li<sup>+</sup>

IT 15110-33-5P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (prepn. of)  
 RN 15110-33-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphine, trisilyl- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



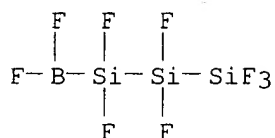
L24 ANSWER 21 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 1971:483686 HCAPLUS  
 DN 75:83686  
 TI Silicon-phosphorus hydrides. IV. Disilylphosphinoaluminate anion  
 AU Drake, J. E.; Anderson, J. W.  
 CS Dep. Chem., Univ. Windsor, Windsor, Ont., Can.  
 SO J. Chem. Soc. A (1971), (13), 2246-8  
 CODEN: JCSIAP  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 78 (Inorganic Chemicals and Reactions)  
 AB Trisilylphosphine reacts with LiAlH<sub>4</sub> to give a disilylphosphinoaluminate ion. The characterization of the latter resulted in the formation of methyl-, trimethylsilyl-, and disilanyl-(disilyl)phosphine.  
 ST silylphosphinoaluminate; aluminate silylphosphino; phosphinoaluminate  
 IT Phosphine, disilyl-, aluminum complexes  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (prepn. of)  
 IT 33296-83-2  
 RL: PRP (Properties)  
 (nuclear magnetic resonance of)  
 IT 33296-82-1P 33661-24-4P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (prepn. of)  
 IT 33661-24-4P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (prepn. of)  
 RN 33661-24-4 HCAPLUS  
 CN Aluminate(1-), tris(disilylphosphino)hydro-, lithium (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

● Li<sup>+</sup>

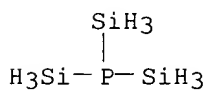
L24 ANSWER 22 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 1968:116090 HCAPLUS  
 DN 68:116090  
 TI Perfluoroborosilanes  
 IN Margrave, John L.; Timms, Peter L.; Ehlert, Thomas C.  
 PA R. I. Patents, Inc.  
 SO U.S., 5 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 NCL 023367000  
 CC 49 (Industrial Inorganic Chemicals)  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3379512	A	19680423	US 1965-462099	19650607
AB	Si <sub>2</sub> BF <sub>7</sub> and its homologs are prepd. by condensing mixts. of gaseous BF <sub>3</sub> and gaseous SiF <sub>2</sub> at temps. below the condensation temp. of the resp. compds. The mixts. can be prepd. from the resp. gases, or by contacting Si with gaseous BF <sub>3</sub> at 1000-400.degree., or by contacting B with gaseous SiF <sub>4</sub> at 1000-2000.degree.. Thus, cryst. Si was placed in a graphite tube enclosed by an evacuated quartz envelope connected to a high vacuum system via a liq. N-cooled trap. Gaseous BF <sub>3</sub> was passed over the Si at 1150.degree. and a pressure of 0.1-0.3 mm. Hg abs. The condensate collected in the cold trap was shown by mass spectrometric examn. to consist of Si <sub>2</sub> BF <sub>7</sub> , Si <sub>3</sub> BF <sub>9</sub> , and their higher homologs. These compds. are useful for depositing adherent layers of Si on <b>glass</b> or metal objects. They also form stable complexes with ternary amines, useful as catalysts for hardening epoxy resins. A soln. of Si <sub>2</sub> BF <sub>7</sub> in Me <sub>2</sub> CO in a powerful reducing agent.				
ST	BORO PERFLUORO SILANES; SILANES PERFLUORO BORO; FLUORO BORO SILANES; PERFLUOROBOROSILANES				
IT	Coating materials (silicon, on iron, from difluoro(pentafluorodisilanyl)borane, corrosion- and oxidn.-resistant)				
IT	14890-36-9P 14890-37-0P RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation) (manuf. of, from borontrifluoride and silicon)				
IT	14890-37-0P RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation) (manuf. of, from borontrifluoride and silicon)				
RN	14890-37-0 HCAPLUS				
CN	Borane, difluoro(heptafluorotrisilanyl)- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				





L24 ANSWER 23 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 1967:101248 HCAPLUS  
 DN 66:101248  
 TI Some new adducts of iodosilane  
 AU Aylett, Bernard J.; Sinclair, Robert A.  
 CS Westfield Coll., London, Engl.  
 SO Proc. Int. Conf. Coord. Chem., 8th (1964), 166-7  
 CODEN: 16IPAC  
 DT Conference  
 LA English  
 CC 78 (Inorganic Chemicals and Reactions)  
 AB Adducts of SiH<sub>3</sub>I with two mols. of org. base B (B = pyridine, 2-hexylpyridine, collidine) were prepd. by reaction of B and SiH<sub>3</sub>I at low temp., with or without an inert solvent. These compds., particularly the 2-hexylpyridine adduct (I), are useful as silylating agents. Trisilylphosphine was prepd. by the action of I on PH<sub>3</sub> in Bu<sub>3</sub>N.  
 ST IODOSILANES ADDUCTS; PYRIDINES IODOSILANES; HEXYLPYRIDINES IODOSILANES  
 IT Silylation catalysts  
 (iodosilane adducts with org. bases as)  
 IT 2,2'-Bipyridine, silicon complex  
 Pyridine, silicon complex  
 Pyridine, 2,4,6-trimethyl-, silicon complex  
 Pyridine, 2-hexyl-, silicon complex  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (prepn. of)  
 IT 13960-82-2P 15110-33-5P 15469-31-5P 15469-32-6P  
 15469-33-7P 15597-96-3P 16961-94-7P 16961-95-8P 16961-96-9P  
 16961-97-0P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (prepn. of)  
 IT 15110-33-5P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (prepn. of)  
 RN 15110-33-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphine, trisilyl- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



*Removed undesired elements from structure set.*

=> D QUE  
 L3 48753 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON (SI(L)(H OR F OR CL OR BR OR I)(L)(B OR P))/ELS  
 L4 8214 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON L3 AND 3-60/SI  
 L5 402 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON L4 NOT 1-300/C  
 L6 149 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON L5 NOT (1-10/O OR 1-10/N)  
 L11 101 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON L6 NOT 11-40/O

L12 74 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L11  
 L13 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L12 AND (INKJET? OR INK(W)JET)  
 L14 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L11(L)FILM#  
 L15 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L11 AND COATING?/SC,SX,AB,BI  
 L16 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L11 AND INK#  
 L17 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16)  
 L18 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L12 AND GLASS?  
 L21 21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L12(L) (PREP OR IMF OR SPN OR TEM OR  
 PROC OR PEP)/RL  
 L22 23 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L17 OR L18 OR L21  
 L23 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L12 AND REPROG?/SC,SX  
 L24 23 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L22 OR L23  
 L25 94 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON L11 NOT 1-100/N  
 L26 91 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON L25 NOT 301-600/C  
 L27 87 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON L26 NOT 1-20/LI,CO,AL  
 L28 85 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON L27 NOT 1-20/PT,RU  
 L29 83 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON L28 NOT 1-10/NI,S  
 L32 48 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON L29 AND 1-200/NR  
 L33 18 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L32  
 L34 11 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (L24 OR L33) NOT L24

=> D L34 ALL 1-11 HITSTR

*no utility required for these  
structures in Chemical  
Abstracts*

L34 ANSWER 1 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 2000:216555 HCAPLUS  
 DN 133:321932  
 TI Will an .eta.3-Si3H3 ligand form sandwich compounds with main group  
 elements?. [Erratum to document cited in CA132:279265]  
 AU Srinivas, Gantasala N.; Hamilton, Tracy P.; Jemmis, Eluvathingal D.;  
 McKee, Michael L.; Lammertsma, Koop  
 CS Department of Chemistry, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham,  
 AL, 35294, USA  
 SO Journal of the American Chemical Society (2000), 122(15), 3799  
 CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863  
 PB American Chemical Society  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 29-6 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 22, 65  
 AB On page 1727, the last column of Table 1, the relative energies for  
 structures 7-B+ through 10, was omitted; this portion of the table is  
 reprinted.  
 ST erratum trisilacyclopropenium sandwich compd beryllium boron carbon  
 density functional; trisilacyclopropenium sandwich compd beryllium boron  
 carbon density functional erratum; beryllium complex trisilacyclopropenium  
 density functional erratum; carbon complex trisilacyclopropenium density  
 functional theory erratum; boron complex trisilacyclopropenium density  
 functional erratum; silicon trisilacyclopropenium ligand main group  
 complex density functional erratum; main group trisilacyclopropenium  
 sandwich structure density functional erratum  
 IT Density functional theory  
 (B3LYP; d.-functional theor. study of structure min. for  
 trisilacyclopropenium complexes with beryllium, boron and carbon  
 (Erratum))  
 IT Sandwich compounds  
 RL: PRP (Properties)  
 (d.-functional theor. study of structure min. for trisilacyclopropenium  
 complexes with beryllium, boron and carbon (Erratum))  
 IT Natural bond orbital

(electron distribution in beryllium, boron and carbon complexes with trisilacyclopropenium cation studied by (Erratum))

IT Total energy  
(of beryllium, boron and carbon complexes with trisilacyclopropenium cation (Erratum))

IT Molecular structure  
(optimized; d.-functional theor. study of structure min. for trisilacyclopropenium complexes with beryllium, boron and carbon (Erratum))

IT Main group element compounds  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(trisilacyclopropenium complexes; d.-functional theor. study of structure min. for beryllium, boron and carbon (Erratum))

IT 263351-46-8 263351-47-9 263351-48-0 263351-49-1  
263351-50-4 263351-53-7 263351-54-8 263389-94-2 263389-95-3  
263389-96-4 263389-98-6 263708-80-1  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(d.-functional theor. study of structure min. for trisilacyclopropenium complexes with beryllium, boron and carbon (Erratum))

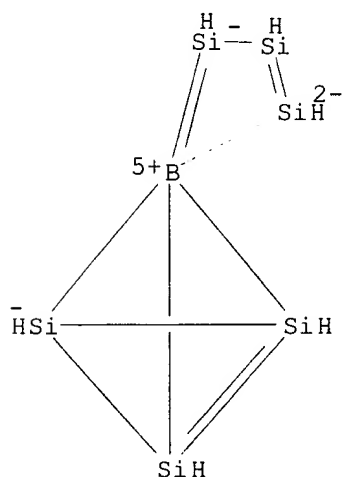
IT 263351-45-7  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(unbridged and .mu.-hydro bridged forms; d.-functional theor. study of structure min. for trisilacyclopropenium complexes with beryllium, boron and carbon (Erratum))

IT 263351-51-5  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(.mu.-hydro bridged forms; d.-functional theor. study of structure min. for trisilacyclopropenium complexes with beryllium, boron and carbon (Erratum))

IT 263351-46-8 263351-48-0  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(d.-functional theor. study of structure min. for trisilacyclopropenium complexes with beryllium, boron and carbon (Erratum))

RN 263351-46-8 HCAPLUS

CN Boron(1+), (.eta.3-2-cyclotrisilen-1-yl)-1-trisilen-1-yl-3-ylidene- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



RN 263351-48-0 HCAPLUS

CN Boron(1+), bis(1-trisilen-1-yl-3-ylidene)-, (T-4)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

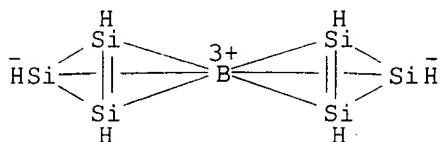
IT 263351-45-7

RL: PRP (Properties)

(unbridged and .mu.-hydro bridged forms; d.-functional theor. study of structure min. for trisilacyclopropenium complexes with beryllium, boron and carbon (Erratum))

RN 263351-45-7 HCAPLUS

CN Boron(1+), bis(.eta.3-2-cyclotrisilen-1-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L34 ANSWER 2 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2000:104812 HCAPLUS

DN 132:279265

TI Will an .eta.3-Si3H3 Ligand Form Sandwich Compounds with Main Group Elements?

AU Srinivas, Gantasala N.; Hamilton, Tracy P.; Jemmis, Eluvathingal D.; McKee, Michael L.; Lammertsma, Koop

CS Department of Chemistry, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, 35294, USA

SO Journal of the American Chemical Society (2000), 122(8), 1725-1728

CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

PB American Chemical Society

DT Journal

LA English

CC 29-6 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)

Section cross-reference(s): 22, 65

AB .eta.3-Si3H3 sandwich compds. 5 and 6, with classical and H-bridged ligands, resp., having the main group elements B and C as central atoms are min. at B3LYP/6-311++G(2d,2p). The stability of these systems is assisted by transfer of charge from the ligands to the central atom and is reversed from that of cyclopentadienyl sandwiches. The C and B contg. pyramidal complexes, contg. both a .eta.3-Si3H3 and a .mu.2-Si3H3 ligand, are more stable than 5 by 20.7 and 8.5 kcal/mol, resp. The spiro compds., in which the C and B atoms are sandwiched by two allylic .mu.2-Si3H3 ligands, are still more stable by 29.6 and 21.9 kcal/mol, resp. All three types (face-face, face-side, side-side) of sandwich structures are considered viable targets for synthetic pursuit. The Be complexes deviate from the C and B analogs because Be is much more electropos. In the preferred cluster structure the Be atom sits in a Si6H6 basket.

ST trisilacyclopropenium sandwich compd beryllium boron carbon density functional; beryllium complex trisilacyclopropenium density functional theory; boron complex trisilacyclopropenium density functional theory; carbon complex trisilacyclopropenium density functional theory; silicon trisilacyclopropenium ligand main group complex density functional; main group trisilacyclopropenium sandwich structure density functional

IT Density functional theory

(B3LYP; d.-functional theor. study of structure min. for trisilacyclopropenium complexes with beryllium, boron and carbon)

IT Sandwich compounds

RL: PRP (Properties)

(d.-functional theor. study of structure min. for trisilacyclopropenium complexes with beryllium, boron and carbon)

IT Natural bond orbital  
(electron distribution in beryllium, boron and carbon complexes with trisilacyclopropenium cation studied by)

IT Total energy  
(of beryllium, boron and carbon complexes with trisilacyclopropenium cation)

IT Molecular structure  
(optimized; d.-functional theor. study of structure min. for trisilacyclopropenium complexes with beryllium, boron and carbon)

IT Main group element compounds  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(trisilacyclopropenium complexes; d.-functional theor. study of structure min. for beryllium, boron and carbon)

IT 263351-46-8 263351-47-9 263351-48-0 263351-49-1  
263351-50-4 263351-53-7 263351-54-8 263389-95-3 263389-96-4  
263389-98-6 263708-80-1  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(d.-functional theor. study of structure min. for trisilacyclopropenium complexes with beryllium, boron and carbon)

IT 263351-45-7 263389-94-2  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(unbridged and .mu.-hydro bridged forms; d.-functional theor. study of structure min. for trisilacyclopropenium complexes with beryllium, boron and carbon)

IT 263351-51-5  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(.mu.-hydro bridged forms; d.-functional theor. study of structure min. for trisilacyclopropenium complexes with beryllium, boron and carbon)

RE.CNT 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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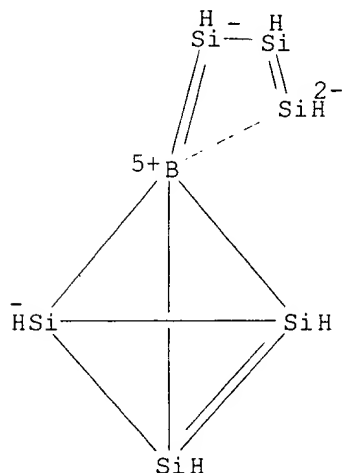
IT 263351-46-8 263351-48-0

RL: PRP (Properties)

(d.-functional theor. study of structure min. for trisilacyclopropenium complexes with beryllium, boron and carbon)

RN 263351-46-8 HCAPLUS

CN Boron(1+), (.eta.3-2-cyclotrisilen-1-yl)-1-trisilen-1-yl-3-ylidene- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 263351-48-0 HCAPLUS

CN Boron(1+), bis(1-trisilen-1-yl-3-ylidene)-, (T-4)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

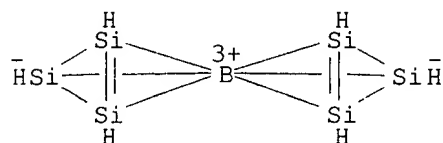
IT 263351-45-7

RL: PRP (Properties)

(unbridged and .mu.-hydro bridged forms; d.-functional theor. study of structure min. for trisilacyclopropenium complexes with beryllium, boron and carbon)

RN 263351-45-7 HCAPLUS

CN Boron(1+), bis(.eta.3-2-cyclotrisilen-1-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

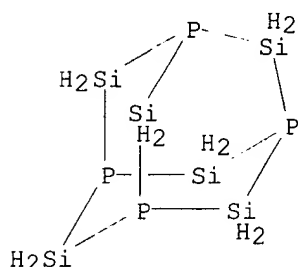


- L34 ANSWER 3 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 1999:694692 HCAPLUS  
 DN 132:29956  
 TI Density functional study of tricyclo[3.3.1.1<sup>3,7</sup>]decasilane derivatives of P, Al, As and Ga ((SiH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>M<sub>4</sub>, M = P, Al, As or Ga)  
 AU Lu, Li-Hwa  
 CS Department of Physics and Chemistry, Chinese Military Academy, Feng-Shan, Kaohsiung, 830, Peop. Rep. China  
 SO Huaxue (1999), 57(2), 89-101  
 CODEN: HUHSA2; ISSN: 0441-3768  
 PB Chinese Chemical Society  
 DT Journal  
 LA Chinese  
 CC 78-8 (Inorganic Chemicals and Reactions)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 22  
 AB The B3LYP/6-31G\* d. functional method from Gaussian 94 program package was applied to tricyclo[3.3.1.1<sup>3,7</sup>]decasilane derivs. ((SiH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>M<sub>4</sub>, M = P, Al, As or Ga). From the calcn., the structures, ionization potentials, HOMO and LUMO energies, energy gaps, heat of formations, atomization energies, and vibrational frequencies of these mols. were attained. The results show that (SiH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>, (SiH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>As<sub>4</sub>, (SiH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>Al<sub>4</sub> and (SiH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>Ga<sub>4</sub> are all stable mols. with (SiH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub> and (SiH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>Al<sub>4</sub> mols. which are more stable than (SiH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>As<sub>4</sub> and (SiH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>Ga<sub>4</sub> mols. The (SiH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>Ga<sub>4</sub> and (SiH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>Al<sub>4</sub> mols. have larger cond. among all of the four derivs.  
 ST density functional calcn tricyclodecasilane deriv phosphorus aluminum arsenic gallium; ionization potential vibrational frequency tricyclodecasilane phosphorus aluminum arsenic gallium; heat formation tricyclodecasilane deriv phosphorus aluminum arsenic gallium  
 IT Density functional theory  
 (B3LYP; d. functional study of tricyclodecasilane derivs. of phosphorus, aluminum, arsenic, and gallium)  
 IT Atomization enthalpy  
 Formation enthalpy  
 HOMO (molecular orbital)  
 Ionization potential  
 LUMO (molecular orbital)  
 Total energy  
 Vibrational frequency  
 (d. functional study of tricyclodecasilane derivs. of phosphorus, aluminum, arsenic, and gallium)  
 IT Molecular structure  
 (optimized; d. functional study of tricyclodecasilane derivs. of phosphorus, aluminum, arsenic, and gallium)  
 IT 68024-86-2 75507-82-3 155101-73-8,  
 Tricyclo[3.3.1.1<sup>3,7</sup>]decasilane 252027-43-3 252027-45-5  
 RL: PRP (Properties)  
 (d. functional study of tricyclodecasilane derivs. of phosphorus, aluminum, arsenic, and gallium)  
 IT 68024-86-2

RL: PRP (Properties)

(d. functional study of tricyclodecylsilane derivs. of phosphorus, aluminum, arsenic, and gallium)

RN 68024-86-2 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5,7-Tetraphospha-2,4,6,8,9,10-hexasilatricyclo[3.3.1.1<sup>3,7</sup>]decane (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)

L34 ANSWER 4 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1997:458059 HCAPLUS

DN 127:176557

TI Through-bond interactions in silicon-phosphorus and silicon-arsenic compounds: a facile synthesis of dodecamethyl-2,3,5,6,7,8-hexasila-1.1.lambda.3,4.1.lambda.3-diphosphabicyclo[2.2.2]octane, its arsenic analog, and related compounds

AU Winkler, Uwe; Schieck, Mathias; Pritzkow, Hans; Driess, Matthias; Hyla-Kryspin, Isabella; Lange, Holger; Gleiter, Rolf

CS Anorganische-Chemisches Institut Universitat, Heidelberg, D-69120, Germany

SO Chemistry--A European Journal (1997), 3(6), 874-880

CODEN: CEUJED; ISSN: 0947-6539

PB Wiley-VCH

DT Journal

LA English

CC 29-14 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)

Section cross-reference(s): 22, 75

OS CASREACT 127:176557

AB Dodecamethyl-2,3,5,6,7,8-hexasila-1.1.lambda.3,4.1.lambda.3-diphosphabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (1) and its As analog 2 are readily accessible in 69 and 73% yield, resp., by the cyclocondensation reaction of 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetramethyldisilane (5) with the Li pnictides [LiEH<sub>2</sub>(dme)] (E = P (6), As; dme = 1,2-dimethoxyethane). The reactions proceed via 1,4-diphosphaoctamethyltetrasilacyclohexane (8) and its As analog 9, resp., which were isolated and structurally characterized by x-ray crystallog. The mol. structures of 1 and 2, which are isotopic, were also established by single-crystal x-ray anal.: they possess D<sub>3</sub> point symmetry with the expected Si-E bond lengths (E = P, As) but unusually long Si-Si bonds. The latter are 0.02-0.03 .ANG. longer than those in 8 and 9, mainly due to through-bond interactions (TB) between donating n orbitals of the E atoms and the .sigma.\* acceptor orbitals of the Si-Si bond. The 1st expanded analogs of 1, namely, 12 and 14, with hexamethyltrisilane and dodecamethylhexasilane chains bridging the two P atoms, were synthesized in a 1-pot cyclocondensation reaction of the corresponding 1,3- and 1,6-dichlorooligosilanes, resp., with 6. Ab initio calcs. on the parent compds. 1a, 12a, and the 2nd-row analog 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (B) were carried out to analyze the different coupling consts. and magnitudes of intramol. interactions (through-space/through-bond coupling). TS and TB coupling in B are about



two times stronger than in the congener 1a, due to the compactness of the N2C6 skeleton and the greater extent of s,p hybridization at N. Evidence for TB interactions in 1 was obtained by photoelectron spectroscopy and by comparison of the two 1st vertical ionization potentials with calcd. values for 1a. The best agreement with exptl. data was achieved when 1a was calcd. at the MP2 level. 1A preferentially adopts D3 point symmetry; the higher-symmetry D3h form possesses one imaginary frequency and is slightly less stable (0.46 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup> at HF/6-31G\*//HF/6-31G\* and 1.58 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup> at MP2/6-31G\*//HF/6-31G\* level), suggesting that this structure corresponds to a transition state on the potential energy surface. The structures corresponding to the global min. of B and 12a have D3h and C3h symmetry, resp. At the HF/6-31G\*//HF/6-31G\* level the D3h form of 12a is 17.61 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup> less stable than the C3h min.

- ST crystal structure arsasila phosphasila cage ring; mol structure arsasila phosphasila cage ring; electronic structure phosphasila cage; ab initio phosphasila cage; MP2 phosphasila cage; ionization energy phosphasila cage; through bond space interaction phosphasila cage; arsenic silicon cage ring prepn structure; phosphorus silicon cage ring prepn structure; silicon arsenic phosphorus cage ring prepn; cage arsenic phosphorus silicon prepn; ring arsenic phosphorus silicon prepn; cyclocondensation arsasila phosphasila cage ring prepn
- IT Photoemission  
(from phosphorus-silicon vs. diazabicyclooctane cages)
- IT Through-bond interaction  
Through-space interaction  
(in phosphorus-silicon vs. diazabicyclooctane cages)
- IT HF MO (molecular orbital)  
MP2 (Moller-Plesset)  
Natural bond orbital  
(intramol. interactions in phosphorus-silicon cages studied by)
- IT Crystal structure  
Molecular structure  
(of arsenic-silicon and phosphorus-silicon rings and cages)
- IT Cyclocondensation reaction  
(of dichlorooligosilanes with arsenide and phosphide)
- IT Ionization potential  
(of phosphorus-silicon vs. diazabicyclooctane cages)
- IT Heterocyclic compounds  
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(pnictogen-silicon; prepn. and crystal structure of)
- IT Cage compounds  
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(pnictogen-silicon; prepn., crystal structure and ab initio studies of)
- IT Group VA element compounds  
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn., crystal structure and ab initio studies of pnictogen-silicon)
- IT 194030-93-8P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(7 3j)
- IT 86472-18-6 194030-95-0  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(ab initio studies of intramol. electronic interactions in)
- IT 280-57-9, 1,4-Diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(ab initio studies of intramol. electronic interactions in phosphorus-silicon cages vs.)
- IT 4342-61-4, 1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetramethyldisilane  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(for prepn. of arsenic-silicon and phosphorus-silicon rings and cages)
- IT 138435-85-5

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (for prepn. of arsenic-silicon rings and cages)

IT 812-36-2 812-54-4  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (for prepn. of phosphorus-silicon cage)

IT 62263-24-5  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (for prepn. of phosphorus-silicon rings and cages)

IT 121240-26-4P  
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (improved prepn. and crystal structure of)

IT 86263-33-4P  
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); RCT  
 (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC  
 (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (improved prepn., crystal structure, adduct formation with borane,  
 photoemission and intramol. electronic interactions in)

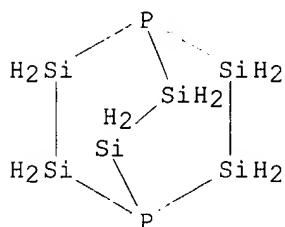
IT 194030-89-2P 194030-91-6P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (prepn. of)

IT 194030-85-8P 194030-87-0P  
 RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP  
 (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (prepn., crystal structure and cyclocondensation reaction with  
 dichlorodisilane)

IT **86472-18-6 194030-95-0**  
 RL: PRP (Properties)  
 (ab initio studies of intramol. electronic interactions in)

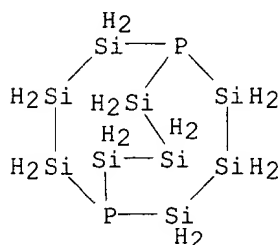
RN 86472-18-6 HCAPLUS

CN 1,4-Diphospha-2,3,5,6,7,8-hexasilabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (9CI) (CA INDEX  
 NAME)

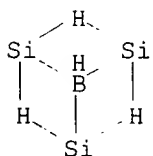


RN 194030-95-0 HCAPLUS

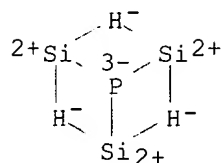
CN 1,5-Diphospha-2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,11-nonasilabicyclo[3.3.3]undecane (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)



L34 ANSWER 5 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 1996:189271 HCAPLUS  
 DN 124:271028  
 TI Contrasting Stabilities of Classical and Bridged Pyramidal Si<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>X  
 Molecules (X = BH-, CH, N, NH+, NO, SiH, P, PH+, and PO)  
 AU Jemmis, Eluvathingal D.; Srinivas, Gantasala Naga  
 CS School of Chemistry, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, 500 046, India  
 SO J. Am. Chem. Soc. (1996), 118(15), 3738-42  
 CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 65-5 (General Physical Chemistry)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 29, 78  
 AB Trigonal-pyramidal Si<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>X systems have been studied at HF/6-31G\*,  
 MP2(FC)/6-31G\*, and Becke3LYP/6-31G\* levels. The classical  
 trigonal-pyramidal structure (5) is a higher-order stationary point for X  
 = BH-, CH, NO, SiH, P, PH+, and PO, whereas it is a min. for X = N and  
 NH+, at the MP2(FC)/6-31G\* level. An alternative pyramidal structure (6,  
 C<sub>3v</sub>) with three SiHSi 3c-2e bonds is min., lower in energy than 5 by 47.7  
 (X = BH-), 39.1 (X = CH), 31.7 (X = N), 25.0 (X = NH+), 20.6 (X = SiH),  
 20.7 (X = P), 16.1 (X = PH+), and 18.2 (X = PO) kcal/mol. Isolobal  
 analogy connects 6 with various triply hydrogen bridged pyramidal  
 structures in organometallics.  
 ST total energy pyramidal silicon hydride compd; molstructure pyramidal  
 silicon hydride compd; stability trigonal pyramidal silicon hydride compd  
 IT Energy, total  
 (of trigonal-pyramidal silicon hydride compds. (Si<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>X, X = BN-, CH, N,  
 NH+, NO, SiH, P, PH+, and PO) studied theor. with quantum calcns.)  
 IT Molecular structure determination  
 (calcn., of trigonal-pyramidal silicon hydride compds. (Si<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>X, X =  
 BN-, CH, N, NH+, NO, SiH, P, PH+, and PO) studied theor. with quantum  
 calcns.)  
 IT 79517-89-8, Tricyclo[1.1.0.0<sup>2,4</sup>]tetrasilane 175481-87-5  
 175481-88-6 175481-89-7 175481-90-0 175481-91-1  
 175481-92-2 175556-20-4 175616-96-3  
 RL: PRP (Properties)  
 (mol. structures and total energies of trigonal-pyramidal silicon  
 hydride compds. (Si<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>X, X = BN-, CH, N, NH+, NO, SiH, P, PH+, and PO)  
 studied theor. with quantum calcns.)  
 IT 175481-87-5 175481-91-1 175481-92-2  
 RL: PRP (Properties)  
 (mol. structures and total energies of trigonal-pyramidal silicon  
 hydride compds. (Si<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>X, X = BN-, CH, N, NH+, NO, SiH, P, PH+, and PO)  
 studied theor. with quantum calcns.)  
 RN 175481-87-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Borate(1-), hydro[tri-.mu.-hydrotrisilicato(3-)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

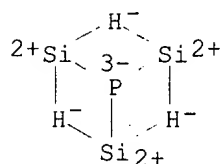


RN 175481-91-1 HCAPLUS  
 CN Silicon, tri-.mu.-hydro-.mu.3-phosphidotri- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 175481-92-2 HCAPLUS

CN Silicon, tri-.mu.-hydro-.mu.3-phosphidotri-, conjugate acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● H<sup>+</sup>

L34 ANSWER 6 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1993:580882 HCAPLUS

DN 119:180882

TI Comparison of the structures of pyramidal carbocations and their silicon analogs.

AU Jemmis, Eluvathingal D.; Subramanian, Govindan; Prasad, Bharatam V.; Tsuzuki, Seiji; Tanabe, Kazutoshi

CS Sch. Chem., Univ. Hyderabad, Hyderabad, 500 134, India

SO Angew. Chem. (1993), 105(6), 921-3 (See also Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl., 1993, 32(6), 865-7)

CODEN: ANCEAD; ISSN: 0044-8249

DT Journal

LA German

CC 29-6 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)

Section cross-reference(s): 22

AB Theor. calcns. on nido-B5H9 and its isoelectronic pyramidal carbocation C5H5+ along with Si analog Si5H5+ is presented. The geometry of C4H4X (X = CH+, BH, SiH+, Si) and Si4H4X (X = BH, SiH+, Si) is calcd. by HF/6-31G\*.

ST pyramidal carbocation silicon analog MO; total energy pyramidal carbocation silicon analog; mol structure pyramidal carbocation silicon analog

IT Energy, total

Molecular structure

(of pyramidal carbocations and their silicon analogs)

IT Carbocations

RL: RCT (Reactant)

(pyramidal, and their silicon analogs, MO calcns. for)

IT Molecular orbital

(Hartree-Fock, of pyramidal carbocations and their silicon analogs)

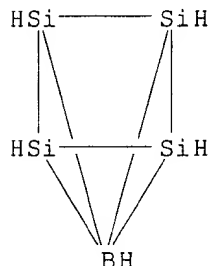
IT 19624-22-7, Pentaborane(9) 58252-09-8 70388-05-5, 1-

Silatetracyclo[2.1.0.01,3.02,5]pentane 150152-92-4, 2,3,4,5-

Tetracarapentaborane(5) 150350-80-4

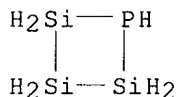
RL: PRP (Properties)

(MO calcns. of)  
 IT 150152-93-5, 2,3,4,5-Tetrasilapentaborane(5) 150176-11-7,  
 Tetracyclo[2.1.0.01,3.02,5]pentasilane 150350-81-5  
 RL: RCT (Reactant)  
 (hydrogen-bridged form, MO calcns. of)  
 IT 150152-93-5, 2,3,4,5-Tetrasilapentaborane(5)  
 RL: RCT (Reactant)  
 (hydrogen-bridged form, MO calcns. of)  
 RN 150152-93-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN 2,3,4,5-Tetrasilapentaborane(5) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



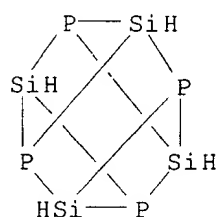
L34 ANSWER 7 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 1991:122689 HCAPLUS  
 DN 114:122689  
 TI .sigma.-Bridged-pi. bonding in small-ring compounds  
 AU Liang, Congxin; Allen, Leland C.  
 CS Dep. Chem., Princeton Univ., Princeton, NJ, 08544, USA  
 SO J. Am. Chem. Soc. (1991), 113(6), 1878-84  
 CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 29-14 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 22  
 AB .sigma.-Bridged-pi. orbitals characterize the three-center bonds that often occur in electron-sufficient, small ring compds. made of atoms such as C, N, O, Si, P, and S. This bonding pattern proves efficient in explaining bond length changes and strain energies in three-membered rings and the unusual geometries of some four-membered rings. It is also shown that explanations based on this type of orbital are compatible with a no. of other theor. models in the literature and that use of the .sigma.-bridged-pi. bonding concept helps extend and unify them.  
 ST small ring compd bond length; strain energy small ring compd; MO calcn small ring compd; quantum chem small ring compd  
 IT Bond length  
 (of .sigma.-bridged .pi.-bonded small ring compds.)  
 IT Cyclic compounds  
 RL: RCT (Reactant)  
 (of .sigma.-bridged .pi.-bonded small ring compds.)  
 IT Quantum chemistry  
 (Hartree-Fock, of .sigma.-bridged .pi.-bonded small ring compds.)  
 IT Molecular orbital  
 (ab initio, of .sigma.-bridged-pi. bonded small-ring compds.)  
 IT Potential energy and function  
 (strain, of .sigma.-bridged .pi.-bonded small ring compds.)  
 IT 287-19-4, 1,3,2,4-Dioxadiboretane 287-50-3, 1,3-Dioxetane 503-30-0,  
 Oxetane 18464-81-8, 1,3,2,4-Diazadiboretidine 77385-69-4,

1,3-Diboretane 130434-35-4, 2,4-Dioxa-1,3-diborabicyclo[1.1.0]butane  
 RL: RCT (Reactant)  
 (Hartree-Fock calcd. structures of)  
 IT 75-19-4, Cyclopropane 75-21-8, Oxirane, properties 151-56-4,  
 Aziridine, properties 157-17-5, 1H-Azirine 157-18-6, Oxirene  
 157-22-2, 3H-Diazirine 157-26-6, Dioxirane 2781-85-3, Cyclopropene  
 16488-40-7, 1H-Borirene 39517-80-1, Borirane 60720-12-9, Diborirane  
 84837-52-5, Triborirane 85302-95-0, Azadiboriridine 130434-32-1,  
 Oxadiborirane 130434-33-2, 3H-Diazaboririne 130434-34-3, Dioxaborirane  
 RL: RCT (Reactant)  
 (ab initio MO calcn. of, bond length changes and strain energies in  
 relation to)  
 IT 287-69-4, Cyclotetrasilane **68492-56-8**, Phosphatrisilacyclobutane  
 79793-09-2, Trisilacyclobutane 87729-91-7, Oxatrisilacyclobutane  
 87804-56-6, Thiatrisilacyclobutane 110205-56-6, Azatrisilacyclobutane  
 RL: PRP (Properties)  
 (calcd. silicon-silicon bond length in)  
 IT **68492-56-8**, Phosphatrisilacyclobutane  
 RL: PRP (Properties)  
 (calcd. silicon-silicon bond length in)  
 RN 68492-56-8 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphatrisilacyclobutane (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L34 ANSWER 8 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 1990:198528 HCAPLUS  
 DN 112:198528  
 TI Strong phosphorus-phosphorus interactions in tetraphosphacubanes. A  
 photoelectron spectroscopic investigation  
 AU Gleiter, Rolf; Pfeifer, Karl Heinz; Baudler, Marianne; Scholz, Guido;  
 Wettling, Thomas; Regitz, Manfred  
 CS Org.-Chem. Inst., Univ. Heidelberg, Heidelberg, D-6900, Fed. Rep. Ger.  
 SO Chem. Ber. (1990), 123(4), 757-60  
 CODEN: CHBEAM; ISSN: 0009-2940  
 DT Journal  
 LA German  
 CC 29-7 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 22  
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.  
 AB The comparison between the first peaks of the PE spectra of I and II  
 yields about the same ionization energy for the first peak (4t2), but a  
 large difference (ca. 0.8 eV) for the second peak (1t1). This difference  
 is due to a strong interaction of the n orbitals at P with the P-C .sigma.  
 bonds in I. This n/.sigma. interaction is much smaller in the case of II.  
 The energy difference between 24T2 and 23A1, corresponding to the  
 lone-pair combinations of the n orbitals at the P atoms, amts. to  
 .gtoreq.3.4 eV for I and is estd. at .gtoreq.1.6 eV for II. The net  
 charges for the P atoms in I are calcd. to be pos., those for the C atoms  
 neg. In the case of II neg. values result for P and pos. values for the  
 net charges at Si.  
 ST photoelectron emission phosphacubane; MO tetraphosphacubane;  
 silaphosphacubane MO; tetrasilatetraphosphacubane MO; phosphorus  
 phosphorus interaction phosphacubane

IT Molecular orbital  
Photoelectric emission  
(of tetraphosphacubanes)  
IT 119328-17-5 121869-04-3 123775-93-9 123775-94-0  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(MO calcns. of)  
IT 118762-11-1 121097-72-1  
RL: PROC (Process)  
(photoelectron emission and MO calcns. of)  
IT 119328-17-5  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(MO calcns. of)  
RN 119328-17-5 HCAPLUS  
CN 1,3,5,7-Tetraphospha-2,4,6,8-tetrasilapentacyclo[4.2.0.02,5.03,8.04,7]octa  
ne (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L34 ANSWER 9 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
AN 1988:461596 HCAPLUS  
DN 109:61596  
TI Model clusters and electronic characteristics of deep-level impurities in  
silicon  
AU Russo, N.; Toscano, M.; Barone, V.; Minichino, C.  
CS Dip. Chim., Univ. Calabria, Cosenza, Italy  
SO Phys. Status Solidi B (1988), 145(2), K125-K130  
CODEN: PSSBBD; ISSN: 0370-1972  
DT Journal  
LA English  
CC 65-3 (General Physical Chemistry)  
AB The X-Si4H12 and X-Si20H28 (X = P or N) cluster models were studied by the  
MNDO method. Energy levels of all the model clusters are reported. Both  
the highest occupied and lowest empty one-electron levels are localized.  
In the case of P impurity, the initial on-center arrangement corresponds  
to an abs. min. energy leading to 4-equiv. Si-P bond lengths of 0.235 nm.  
ST model cluster deep level impurity silicon  
IT Electron configuration  
(of deep-level impurities in silicon)  
IT Energy level  
(of silicon clusters contg. nitrogen and phosphorus impurities)  
IT Molecular orbital  
(MNDO, of silicon clusters contg. nitrogen and phosphorus impurities)  
IT Bond length  
(phosphorus-silicon, in silicon cluster compds. contg. phosphorus  
impurity)  
IT 13765-44-1D, Silyl, mol. assocn. with 13862-16-3D, mol. assocn. with  
15947-57-6 115519-95-4 115519-96-5 115519-97-6 115519-98-7  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(energy levels of)  
IT 7440-21-3, Silicon, properties

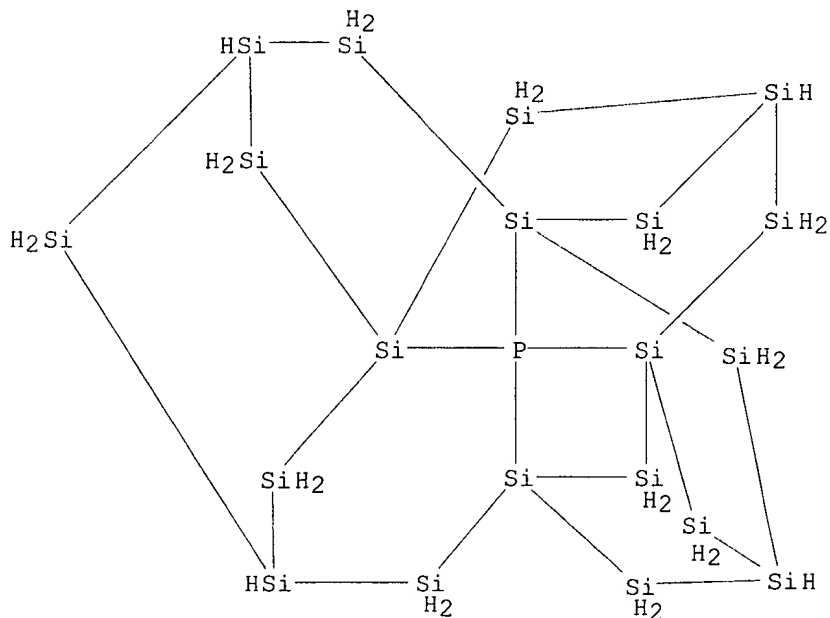
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(model clusters and electronic characteristics of deep-level impurities in)

IT 115519-98-7

RL: PRP (Properties)  
(energy levels of)

RN 115519-98-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2.lambda.5-Phospha-1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21-eicosasilaoctacyclo[7.7.1.11,11.13,7.13,15.15,13.02,7.02,13]heneicos-2-yl  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L34 ANSWER 10 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1987:598453 HCAPLUS

DN 107:198453

TI Hetero-substituted cyclopoly-silanes. Unusual structures and a new model of bonding in 1,3-disubstituted four-membered rings

AU Grev, Roger S.; Schaefer, Henry F., III

CS Lawrence Berkeley Lab., Univ. California, Berkeley, CA, 94720, USA

SO J. Am. Chem. Soc. (1987), 109(22), 6577-85

CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

DT Journal

LA English

CC 29-6 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)

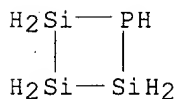
Section cross-reference(s): 22

AB The mol. structures and vibrational frequencies of monosubstituted cyclopoly-silanes (SiH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>X (X = CH<sub>2</sub>, NH, O, PH, S; n = 2, 3) are detd. with ab initio SCF quantum mech. techniques. The monosubstituted 4-membered rings do not exhibit any remarkable structural features, while all the monosubstituted three-membered rings have unusually short Si-Si bond distances and nearly planar Si-Si-H<sub>2</sub> units, which can be explained via Dewar's model of metal-olefin bonding. A simple extension of this model to the case of 1,3-disubstituted four-membered rings readily explains the unusual geometries found in many of these systems. This model is quite



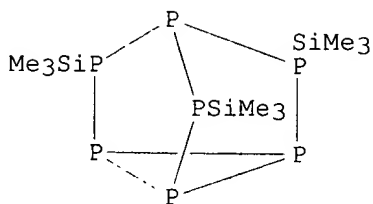
general and focuses on the ring orbitals themselves, unlike previous models which often invoked large lone pair-lone pair interactions to explain obsd. deviations from ideal square planar geometries. Thus, it is applicable to both 3- and 4-membered substituted and unsubstituted rings alike. The bonding in cyclodisiloxane is described as that of a dibridged .pi.-complex, and the bond between the silicons, if it exists, is most likely that of an unsupported .pi.-bond.

- ST cyclopolsilane heterosubstituted structure MO; cyclotetrasilane disubstituted bonding model; conformation potential barrier phosphacyclotrisilane; pi bond unsupported cyclodisiloxane
- IT Electron configuration  
(of cyclodisiloxane, cyclodisilathiane, cyclotetrasilane, and trisilane)
- IT Molecular vibration  
(of cyclopolsilanes and hetero-substituted derivs.)
- IT Molecular structure  
(of cyclopolsilanes and hetero-substituted derivs., MO study of)
- IT Pi bond  
(unsupported, between silicons in cyclodisiloxane, MO calcns. in relation to)
- IT Molecular orbital  
(ab initio SCF, of cyclopolsilanes and hetero-substituted derivs.)
- IT Potential barrier  
(conformational, of phosphacyclotrisilane)
- IT 287-67-2, Cyclodisilathiane 287-69-4, Cyclotetrasilane 7783-26-8, Trisilane 34392-10-4, Cyclodisiloxane  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(Mulliken overlap population anal. of)
- IT 157-32-4 18548-76-0 51130-21-3 **68492-56-8** 72926-93-3  
79793-09-2 87729-91-7 87804-56-6 95912-91-7 110205-55-5  
110205-56-6  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(mol. structure and vibrational frequencies of, MO calcns. of)
- IT **68492-56-8**  
RL: RCT (Reactant)  
(mol. structure and vibrational frequencies of, MO calcns. of)
- RN 68492-56-8 HCAPLUS
- CN Phosphatrisilacyclobutane (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



- L34 ANSWER 11 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
- AN 1980:197738 HCAPLUS
- DN 92:197738
- TI Heptaphosphanortricyclenes: bonding model in P7H3 and photoelectron spectrum of tris(trimethylsilyl)heptaphosphanortricyclene (P7[Si(CH3)3]3)
- AU Bock, H.; Solouki, B.; Fritz, G.; Hoelderich, W.
- CS Inst. Anorg. Chem., Univ. Frankfurt, Frankfurt/Main, D-6000/50, Fed. Rep. Ger.
- SO Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem. (1979), 458, 53-61  
CODEN: ZAACAB; ISSN: 0044-2313
- DT Journal
- LA German
- CC 22-8 (Physical Organic Chemistry)

GI



- AB The He(I) photoelectron spectrum of I [P7(SiMe3)3] exhibits 6 band up to 12 eV. The assignment is based on a qual. bonding model for P7H3 and is supported by MNDO calcns. for P7H3 and P7(SiH3)3. Considerable nonbonding P contributions are predicted for the lowest radical cation states. The charge distribution calcd. for the geometry-optimized ground state of P7(SiH3)3 corresponds to that for P4S3, which is isoelectronic with P7H3.
- ST photoelectron spectrum tris(trimethylsilyl)heptaphosphanortricyclene; MO bonding heptaphosphanortricyclene; electron configuration heptaphosphanortricyclene; silylheptaphosphanortricyclene photoelectron spectrum
- IT Photoelectric emission  
(from tris(trimethylsilyl)heptaphosphanortricyclene)
- IT Bond  
Electron configuration  
(in heptaphosphanortricyclene)
- IT Ionization potential and energy  
(of tris(trimethylsilyl)heptaphosphanortricyclene)
- IT Molecular orbital  
(MNDO, of heptaphosphanortricyclene)
- IT 51273-53-1 **73553-40-9**  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(MO of, bonding and)
- IT 57990-97-3  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(photoelectron spectrum of, bonding and)
- IT **73553-40-9**  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(MO of, bonding and)
- RN 73553-40-9 HCAPLUS
- CN Heptaphosphatetricyclo[2.2.1.0,2,6]heptane, trisilyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

